MEDICO BECOMES A SAINT

SWAMI SHIVANANDA STRIKES NEW PATH TO HEAL AILING HUMANITY

By Yogi Satyarka

SAINTS are our only solace in this world of vital egoism and Asuric desire. Limpid like the Ganges of the Himalayas. Sweet like the nectar of the Devas, pure like Truth, lovely like the beauty of Nature, gentle like the southern breeze, humble like the fruit-bearing branch of the Kalpaka, the saint brings us the healing power of Peace and the Divine Presence.

Such a great Saint is Swami Shivananda.

The writer has fairly traversed the realm of saints and has seen the ins and outs of mysteries of Gurudom. He has seen and watched the life of Swami Shivananda for the past three decades. He is the only personality devoid of the Sattwic arrogance and pontific egoism which often stands as a thick wall between the Almighty Power and the humble seeker in man. Swami Shiva is grand like the Himalayas, but humble like a child, he is great like Truth, but simple like love. He has nothing to hide, no esoterics, no tricks of vanity and ostentation. He does every thing in his power, not to produce slaves of human will but to create servants of God and Truth, to sow the supreme knowledge into the heart of his fellowmen.

He is the only saint at present who calls with an affectionate tone even like Jesus, "Come all who are thirsty, and partake freely of what I have. Come life-free heroes; come to realise the Divine in you; come to lead a Divine Life"! Divine Life is the passion of his life and his life is a high record of it.

AFTER his triumphant tour of Ceylon and Madras, Swami Sivananda is coming to Bombay on the 26th inst. In Colombo Sivanandji was given a civic address, and he delivered a number of discourses explaining the mission of the Divine Life Society. In Bombay a three-day programme of Swamiji's Kirtans and discourses has been arranged.

Himalayan Home

Swami Shivananda's inner life is a thing to be realised; but its centripetal force has attracted the world from Moscow to New York, from the Cape Kanyakumari to Mount Kailas.

This beacon of knowledge that burns up in its Himalayan Home of Bliss today, saw the light of the day on the banks of the Tambraparani River, sanctified by the presence of Saint Agastya. He was born in 8-9-1887 in Pattamadai. His ancestor Sri Appaya Dikshit attained the highest regency of the spiritual empire. He is held in reverence throughout India as a spiritual magnet next to Bhagvan Shankara. He was a brilliant scholar, an inspired poet, and an enlightened exponent of the ancient wisdom. He was a great devotee of Shiva.

Swami Shivananda is a veritable reincarnation of his grand sire; the difference is, the sire wrote in Sanskrit and seton writes in the greatest and the most fertile of modern languages, the English. There was also one Sundara Swamiji in Tinnevelly, a great exponent of the Suta Samhita and other inspired works of the ancient Rishis. Our Swamiji resembles Sundara in his large-hearted, love and wisdom.

Contemporary Of Bharati

Even like great poets, great saints are born with intuition. Shiva's father was a Tahsildar at Ettayapuram, a Zemin centre remarkable for its scholars, poets and heroes. It was there that the last vestige of Indian heroism fell fighting for national liberty. The Maravas and Naicks of those places have to their credit, thrilling episodes of noble heroism. Kattabommy and Umayan, among them, take a proud page in the history of the eighteenth century India. Ettayapuram has given two great poets. One Umar, the author of the life and teachings of prophet Mahammad and the other Shri Subramanya Bharati, the poet of national renaissance. Swamiji is a contemporary of the latter.

The place and its famous traditions sank into the career of Swamiji from the early boyhood. he was noted for his virile body and vedantic heart. He picked up his education in the Rajah's High School and Ettayapuram. He was precocious in his studies. He had remarkable memory, sweet manners, melodious voice, stage talents. He took pleasure in devotional songs and ecstatic dances. He was brilliant in Tamil and English which naturally became his adapted mother tongue. He was an athelete but used his giant strength only to help others. Spontaneous love for disinterested work, large-hearted charity, forbearance, reverence for the holy, truthfulness, purity of conduct and straight-forwardness marked his remarkable personality. He had a sound mind in a sound body and consecrated both to the Divine service. He had a charming voice to sing the Divine and a robust frame to serve humanity.

Off To Singapore

After passing Matriculation, Kuppusami (that was the name given by his parents) joined the S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly. There he distinguished himself in English and was a notable star of the college theatre. But family incidents cut short his college career and he had to choose a profession. Kuppusami joined the Medical course at Tanjore and distinguished himself in it. He was a clever pathologist and a master of modern surgery. In 1913, destiny took him to the far off Strait Settlements where he served as a doctor in the Government Hospitals.

And what a doctor he was! He cured not only the maladies that flesh is heir to, but also the mental uneasiness of his patients. He had the loving heart of a mother, the helping hand of a real friend, the high minded sacrifice of a hero and the enlightened peace of a sage. He served in Singapore and Negri; and whatever he was, his spirit was in the Divine and his heart in doing all possible good to all. He was a voluntary friend-in-need; his sympathy was proverbial. He was foreign to the crooked tricks of the money grabber. He had a magnetic personality that readily influenced those who came in contact with him.

Story Of Ashram

Swami Shivananda made an attempt to fulfil his mission of life. The inner Spirit urged him to go forward, free and bold. He came to India in 1922. He made a Pilgrimage to Benares, Puri, Gaya and other religious centres and renounced the world. He performed hard penance in a sequestered resort near Rishikesh which is now known as Swarga Ashram. It was the nucleus of his greater Ashram.

For ten long years he did Tapasya and perfected himself in and out, in all planes of consciousness. He is a recognised master of the Hata, Raja, Karma, Bhakti, Jnana and Kundalini Yogas and he is a true Vedant-siddha. He lives, therefore, in the delight of cosmic consciousness having conquered all the perversities of the wandering mind.

He is a true Jivan-Mukta and acts like a sage of inner detachment. Like the wind and rain and the powers of Nature, he acts without the taint of results, without the burden of egoism.

He travelled far and wide and saw what the world was and what humanity needed for its salvation. His sympathy could not allow him to take to a dark cave and remain self-immersed and other-worldly. He started a Satya Seva Ashram at Laxman Jhula and gave medical aid to pilgrims bound to Badri Narayan. He invested his savings in the service. He was the ideal of a Karma Yogin. He ministered to the Mind, as he administered healing balms to the body of his patients. He took immense pleasure in serving Sadhus and the poor. He preached the gospel of the Vedic Rishis embalmed in the Gita and the Upanishads.

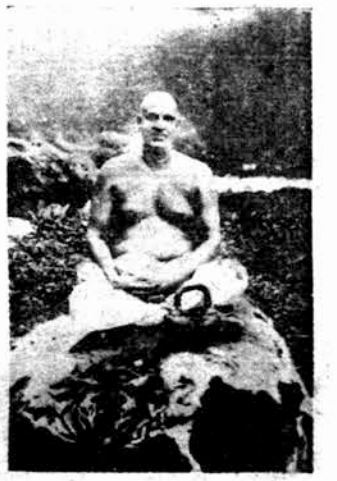
"Ananda Kutir"

In 1930, he again walked 500 miles up the Himalayas and visited Mount Kailas and Tibet. He traversed throughout the length and breadth of our sacred Hindustan, saw many sages on the way, did Sankirtan wherever he went like Chaitanya and spread the Gospel of absolute monism with the zeal of Shankar. He came back to his Himalayan retreat and started the Divine Life Society in his Ananda Kutir. Since 1936 he poured out his soul experience even like the limpid hill torrent roaring by his resort. His Ananda Kutir is a dynamic centre of true love, work and knowledge; it is a power-house of Divine Life.

Ananda Kutir is a humble, simple hermitage, a mile and a half from Rishikesh. It has slowly developed into a world-centre of light, love and divine life. A poor Dharmasala, that scarcely attracted the notice of the moderner, the Ananda Kutir, has developed into Swami Shivananda Ashram now, with a big plot of land endowed by Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal State, in which are located a temple, a feeding home, a Bhajan Mandir, a Hospital, a Kaivalya Guha, a set of small rooms for Sadhakas, a home for occasional visitors etc.

Spiritual Literature

He has distributed far and wide many free pamphlets on all aspects of the Divine Life. He is an author of about fifty valuable books on Yoga,



Swami Shivananda

knowledge, Divine Love and Sadhana. His books have been translated into many languages and they command the largest sale in the market of spiritual literature. Swami Shivananda's style is very simple and pithy. He never writes to show his vocabulary.

He has a fountain of practical knowledge within, and it pours out in a style of spontaneous simplicity and clarity. His words go directly to the heart of the reader and appeal to reason, intellect and practical intuition. His books are a boon to humanity.

Swamiji is perfectly devoid of the vanity of scholarship. He has done yeoman service to the spiritual regeneration of India. He is the only practical teacher at present who is a doctor too of the individuals. He is an adept of holy study, Bhakti Sadhana, service to saints, social and religious service, Asan, Pranayam, mind-control, meditation, Nirvikalpa Samadhi. All these and many more process of self-perfection are clearly explained without any mystery in his books, and he himself holds classes and guides aspirants according to their maturity.

Swamiji is a marvel of humility. He bows down to us—such a great saint—before we say 'Namaskara'. He is not a parasite upon the public. He keeps nothing to himself. Whatever comes to his hand is at once distributed among the vast number of his charitable works. He keeps himself fit by hard labour: he is as good at the spade as he is with his pen. He asks you to take to Yogic exercise and keep the physical instrument fit.

Indonesian Women On The March

Representatives of Women's Organisations in the whole of Indonesia will convene a Congress in Djakarta from October 24 to October 29. The Congress is to discuss a wide range of problems, including the rights and position of the Indonesian women in the present day community, the merger into one single organisation of all Women's Organisations and the drafting of a programme for this new organisation. It may be noted the Indonesian women had contributed much in the struggle for Indonesian freedom. Many of them had served as guerillas and nurses with the Indonesian forces and in the underground movements in the then alien occupied territories of Indonesia. Many had sacrificed their lives for the noble cause. It is but natural that in the present new atmosphere of freedom, the Indonesian woman has occupied an important place in society. In comparison to the fate of her sisters in many parts of Asia, the position of the Indonesian woman is more enviable. She is comparatively freer. The Indonesian Muslim woman goes out unveiled. There is also complete co-education in Indonesia. There had been women ministers in previous Republican Cabinets, and there were and are women members in Parliament, and various others occupy important posts in public and social organisations.

One of the biggest and most influential women's organisations in Indonesia is the KOWANI (Congress Wanita Indonesia) or the All Indonesia Women's Congress.

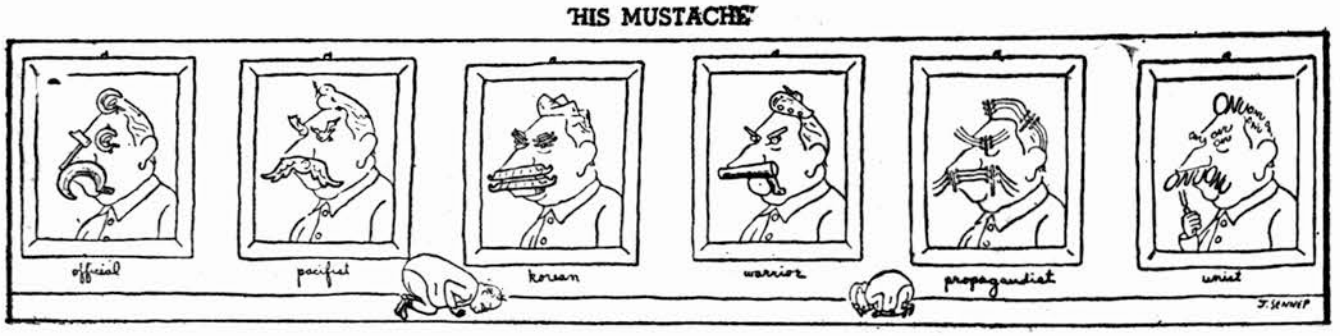
NEW BOOK ON NAGAS

The only woman to hold command under Field Marshal Sir William Slim of India was URSULA GRAHAM BOWER. She had a platoon of Nepalese State Troops as a body-guard and a large company of Naga Guerillas. But her story began long before she organized the underground activity against the Japanese in the Assam hills.

She first went out to live amongst the Nagas in an unofficial Medical Mission, using her dress allowance for her funds, but because of the unspoiled charm of the Nagas, her interest soon deepened into a more humane kind of Anthropology. She has this year taken a two year course for Anthropology in one year at the London University.

Miss Bower is fortunate in that having such a unique story to tell, she has the ability to tell it so well and her book NAGA PATH, which Messrs. John Murray have published will delight readers who appreciate first-rate personal adventure and enterprise as much as those whose interest is more centred in the tribal habits of the few remaining unspoiled races of the world.

HIS MUSTACHE



Sennep in 'Le Figaro,' France

The figure on the left is Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist party, on the right Jacques Duclos, member of the French Politburo.

PATTER
By Asude

NOT HUMOROUS

No, we are not humorous. We were once, but not now, not today. Anno Domini, you know, and all that. More "all that" than Anno Domini, if the truth is to be told. I don't think Age alone would have dried the spring up, though I say it. It is the "all that" which did.

And yet I see so many of them at large,—

"Humorists",—making millions laugh from the printed page. Why can I not be like one of them? Do I sigh at the thought or drop a not unmanly tear? I do not. Let others, who will, pluck out all the buttons of your vest and trousers with their wit. Not for me, thank you!

And yet, there was a time when this old curmudgeon was known as a *raconteur*. Believe it or not, I and no other was the sole inventor of that famous classics. Friend asks friend: "Who was that lady you were walking out with last evening?" Friend answers friend: "Lady? Last evening? Oh, that was no lady. It was my wife." Thirty thousand humorists copied it in the after years.

That was in the early nineties. And then the years began to roll by, and I began to find that the wind had changed. The reactions were not those which were promised in the book. There was certainly laughter, —plenty of it,—but it was all of the laughter's own making. The jokes had nothing to do with it.

For instance, once out playing golf with a friend, I thought I would improve the shining hour by loosening a little wisecrack I had built up that same morning. This is how it went:

A young man who stuttered very badly got paired with a female guest at the Golf Club who suffered from the same complaint. The two took their drives from the first tee and, as they walked off down the fairway, the young man explained: "My name is P-P-P-P-Peter, but I am not a Saint." Do you know what answer the girl gave? "Mine is MARY, but I'm not a V-V-V-V.... very good player."

The man I was playing with gave a roar of laughter and then gave another roar. "Ha-ha-ha! That's good, that's a corker, old boy! Not a very good player, indeed! I suppose, she beat the man hollow, didn't she?"

After that, I didn't try another joke on the links. But I still kept the flag flying at other *millieus*, clubs and pubs and other places where kindred souls congregated for a chat and fun. Those were the days.

And then came Independence. And Bananas. And trees being planted and meals being missed by dyspeptics all over the place. Jokes had to be "National" or they did not click. Well, still I plodded bravely on. But with what results?

I don't know how it happened but I found myself one afternoon having tea with three men of the Congress, one of whom was a Deputy Minister or a Minister of State, I forget which. They started talking Congress, and again trying to spread a little sunshine on the table, I let off this brand-new crackerjack:

"Talking of Congress, you know, I heard a very funny thing from my son this morning.... I was explaining to him the difference in meaning between the two prefixes *pro and con*. I made it clear to him that whereas *pro* stood in favour of a thing, *con* just stood against it. Do you know what the young scamp said in reply? 'I know that, father. Just like pro-gress and Con-gress!'"

Somehow, they did not find it so amusing as I did. At least, the Minister didn't show a molar in appreciation. Since then, I have not had any tea with men of the Congress.

That last attempt shook me a little and I watched my step for some time. I lay off all jokes for nearly a whole year and put on weight. And then came this Episode of the Principal Lady. You just listen to it and tell me if you want me to be humorous.

There is a girl in this house who attends school. My daughter. Also my wife's, though she would hardly appear to be the way things went. This girl caught the father and mother of a cold and was laid up in bed for three days. When she recovered from the attack, I gave her the usual letter to the School explaining the reason for her absence.

But the girl brought the letter back. She said that the Principal had thrown it back at her saying that it was of no value. Why? The daughter could not explain. The Principal Lady had not told her. She had just chucked the letter back pronouncing it to be of no value.

But why?

I told my wife that this needed looking into and she go and talk it out with the Principal Lady. My wife said that as the girl was MY daughter, it was MY job to have the talk with the Lady. Her suggestion was that this girl became my daughter without my wife having any complicity in the affair. That is, I brooded, and then finally hatched her,—all by myself.

That being the case, there could be no argument about it. So, I had to go and face the Lady in her own den.

The first thing which struck me as soon as I saw her was that she bore a marvellous resemblance to an aunt I had read about. Not my aunt, but Wodehouse's Aunt Agatha. Same face, same figure,—and what was most striking—same mouth. It was the sort of mouth which opened only thrice in the course of the day,—and then, only to shoot little rockets.

She told me that the letter was of no value. If a girl in her school fell ill, she must either give previous intimation or pay a fine. There was a third alternative. She must produce a Medical Certificate. "But it was just common cold," I pleaded. The mouse-trap remained closed.

Now, how on earth was I to give previous intimation of a coming cold? No good. I pleaded and bleated and almost cried. No soap at all. And then came the brain-wave. Why not try to humour the Lady? After all, a little ray of sunshine could do no harm. So, I dug up the juiciest morsel from the cupboard and held it up.

"Talking of cold, lady", I began. "You know what happened to another young lady who had a similar attack and went to a dinner when she was recovering from it?" Not a flicker yet, so I trudged on.

"You know, she had taken two handkerchiefs with her, one of which she stuck in the bosom of her frock. At dinner, she just smothered a sneeze and then began rummaging to right and left down her corsage for the fresh handkerchief. Engrossed in her search, she suddenly realised that conversation had ceased and people were watching her, fascinated.... And then, do you know, Madam, what she said?"

Still no reply. So, I finished the job. "You know, Madam, she muttered in confusion: *But I know I had TWO when I came!*"

Now, don't you think that was a gem of the purest ray serene, and after seeing it, she should have stood up and given me a bunny-hug,—purely in a sisterly spirit, of course? But did she?

She stood up alright, this Lady. And then her first shot out,—with the index finger pointing. Pointing at the door. The mouse-trap remained sealed. Only the finger pointed.

I understood that she wanted me to go. So I went. And paid the fine. And that was the last joke I used. Since then, as the Pears' baby said, I have used no other. Would you?

JOE LOUIS QUITS

By P. G. Krishnayya

NEW YORK. (By Air).

WHEN it was over, Joe Louis sat there in the dressing room as he had sat 25 other times in winning as heavy-weight champion and answered questions as best he could. His left hand was swollen and throbbing. His left eye, closed to not more than a slit, was discolored. He spoke slowly and laboriously as an era ended.

"I was bad in all departments," the ex-champ said in response to a question about his obviously slowed reflexes. "I was just bad. I'm not sorry I came back, but I don't want to fight any more, ever."

And so it ended, what was probably the most exciting and successful career in boxing's history, and the shame of it is that it had to end the way it did. For it wasn't Joe Louis who lost to Ezzard Charles at the Stadium last night, but a bloated, distorted memory.

This is not meant as a rap at Charles. He is the best heavy-weight in the world today. He fought an aggressive, courageous, smart fight. He took the best Louis had to give and came back to hit Joe more often than anybody had ever hit him the 13 years since he won the title from James J. Braddock. Not even Max Schmeling, the only other to beat him, had so clear an edge until his kayo.

They said Ezzard would be cautious but for most of the 15 rounds he treated Joe with disdain. Charles must have become aware that he could be the aggressor and get away with it from the fourth round on, for it was then that Joe showed that at 36 he had lost almost everything.

A left and right caught Charles and Ezzard obviously was hurt and in trouble. You remembered the efficient brutality of the way Joe had finished off the others who had plagued him before their end came. Billy Conn, Tony Galento, Bob Pastor and Buddy Baer. You sat there waiting—or was it hoping—for it to happen again. But this time Louis couldn't do it. He knew what he had to do and tried to get his arms and legs to obey, but they spurned him. The timing and agility were gone. The ability to put together combination punches had faded.

Louis knew he had lost the fight then, for he knew that he had nothing left. Just as the realization came to Charles at that point that he could take chances against this man who had allowed none to get away with taking chances before.

Twice more Joe had Ezzard in trouble. In the sixth and 10th and neither of these times could be press his advantage, so that when the 15th ended Louis was done and glad of it.

Hours later it became crystal clear how Joe must have felt calling on that something extra that always had responded to his summons before and this time finding it was not here.

You were sitting in Shor's in the early morning talking over the fight with Barney Ross when the former lightweight and welterweight champ remarked, "I didn't see the last two rounds. I left in the 14th."

"Why?" you asked.

"It made me sick seeing Joe like that," Ross said. "It reminded me of myself going against Henry Armstrong. I thought I still had it, but suddenly in the fourth round I found that when I tried to do something I just couldn't do it quickly enough. I felt old and worn out. I said to myself 'What are you doing in here? You can't take this any more.'

Every champion has to say that to himself some day and in Louis' case perhaps it is a good thing that he was able to say it after finishing on his feet. Had he won from Charles he'd have had to go on. Each time it would have become so much harder to prepare for a fight and each fight would chip just a little more off the legend that Louis built in his lifetime.

The IBC now has its champion, recognized in all the world except Britain. In June Charles will face Lee Savold to bring the Empire into the fold for Monopoly, Inc. I am convinced Louis came back not so much to pay his taxes as to pump some life into a moribund heavyweight division. I don't feel the division has so much more appeal today than it had yesterday. I prefer to remember Joe as he was rather than as he is.

In the fourteen years of boxing Joe Louis broke almost every professional boxing record. He won the heavyweight championship by defeating James J. Braddock on June 22, 1937, and he retired undefeated on March 1, 1949. Among other things:

He defended his title more often—twenty-five times—than any other heavy-weight champion. He held the title a longer time—eleven years eight months and eight days—than anyone else. He won the shortest championship fight in history—when he knocked out Max Schmeling in 1938 after 2 minutes and 4 seconds of the 1st round.

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Sea-Bathing Fatalities

HUMAN SKELETON FOUND INSIDE TIGER SHARK

By Dr S. T. Moses

To all people, whatever their creed, there is no form of exercise more exhilarating and health-giving then sea-bathing, when indulged in, with moderation and discretion.

To Hindus such a bath is specially meritorious on all auspicious occasions mostly festivals e.g. Masi Maham, Mahalaya Amavasya etc. and eclipses. For such auspicious baths an ancient astronomical textbook the Vrihat Samhita, recommends the seaport 'where there is a great influx of gold due to maritime trade'. No wonder, therefore, during such days, a crowd of sea-bathers can always be seen in all our seaports, large and small.

Sea-bathing is, however, dangerous because of man's foes, inanimate like treacherous tides and currents and animate like sharks. Sharks are dangerous because of their man-eating habits, but the rays, e.g. the Sting Ray, cause agonising pain by the stings. Mr. Beason, who was bathing in the sea opposite Queen Mary's College, Madras on 4th July, 1932, had the unhappy experience of being stung by a ray and as a result suffered intense agony for nearly three long hours.

If sea-bathing fatalities reported, e.g., in Madras or Bombay are numerous more so are those left unrecorded. The victims of currents are much less than those of sharks. Mr. Gibson of Chitavalasah Mills while bathing in the sea opposite the Bimlipatam Club on the 15th July, 1933, died of exhaustion, carried out to the sea by currents, against which he struggled in vain. Early that year in January off Tranquebar Rev. C. H. Firbank, Principal of the Trichinopoly Bishop Heber College, was drowned, as also a young student Mr. James, who tried to save him. In December, 1926, at Ennore, a delectable spot for picnics, only 10 miles from Madras, a great social worker and missionary Rev. Leith, was drowned, caught by treacherous currents and that in rather shallow water.

Those who wrest their living from the seas in India, or elsewhere, have to contend with the danger from sharks. Off Cochin many tragedies have taken place, after the sharks were hooked and lifted into the fishermen's boats or else while the men tried to seize the shark entangled in the net or to cut it adrift. In Bombay there have been cases where many Koli fishermen have had nasty bites when transferring sharks from the nets into their boats.

In Madras there is a traditional story current among the Pattanavars (fishers) living in the Kuppam, close to the Presidency College, of how a father who saw his son washed out of their catamaran and devoured by a shark, caught and killed the brute and took out pieces of the mangled corpse from its stomach.

On May 9th, 1945, a shark landed at Calicut by fishermen had injured one of them throwing him off some distance in the sea with a lash of its tail. In the Tinnevelly and Ramnad coasts, famous for their conch and pearl fisheries, the divers are occasionally attacked by man-eating sharks and one such accident is enough to close immediately the fishery. So great is the fright among the divers, both Christians and Muslims, that once the scare is raised, no persuasion, oral or glittering, would induce them to work.

Favourite bathing resorts e.g Juhu or the harbour in Bombay and the four beaches in Madras—the High Court Beach, the Aquarium Beach, the Edward Elliott's Beach and the Adyar Beach — are not without their quota of sharks and bathers therefore have to exercise great caution. Dr. Day, the eminent authority on Indian fishes, who published in 1889 the two volumes on Fish in the Fauna of British Indian series in referring to the "Carcharias gangetions" as the most ferocious of Indian sharks, mentions that it frequently attacks bathers even in the Hooghly at Calcutta, where it is so dreaded that a substantial reward is offered for every animal captured.

The earliest record of a 'shark fatality' is that on a tombstone in St. Mary's cemetery, Madras, which reads "Sacred to the memory of Ensign Orlando Will Bromwich, killed by a shark at San Thome on the 28th April, 1930." At quilon a man-eating shark, 10 feet long, which had killed two men was caught by Mr. M. E. Joseph on the 24th April, 1927. On the 28th May, 1928, a young man Bully Smith, and a girl, Ethel Stanmore, were attacked and lacerated by two sharks in Diamond Harbour, while bathing. They were both rushed to the Presidency Hospital, Calcutta, after the youth had his arm amputated by the Doctor at Diamond Harbour.

On the 14th February, 1929, as the steamer 'Arankola' from Rangoon entered the Galetola channel, at the mouth of the Hoogly, a passenger fell overboard; a shark was seen and the man was lost to view supposedly the brute's victim.

In 1939 sharks claimed a toll of three lives in the High Court Beach at Madras. The first victim was Private H. Dickinson of the 1st Battalion of the King's Own Regiment, who was killed on the 26th February. The second was a cook named Sankara Kurup and this fatality took place on the 24th of March. The third victim was a boy of 18 who was dragged into the deep waters and whose body was not recovered. In 1941, on 3rd March a boy Krishnaswamy who went with friends to the High Court Beach for bathing did not return and his mutilated body was washed ashore later. Next year at the same place, on 1st March, Govindarajulu, an electric fitter, lost his life. On 24th September, 1942, Lt. R. M. Shepherd, while bathing in the Elliott's Beach, was attacked by a shark and was dragged ashore by friends, with the right hand and leg severed.

(Continued On Page 27)

HAULING IN A REAL "BIGGUN"

It's a big one for Chile in the 7th International Tuna Cup Match at Wedgaport, Nova Scotia. Eduardo Reyes of Santiago was the lucky angler. The bluefin weighed 610 pounds and earned the Chileans a substantial bonus in the scoring against Scandinavia, the United States, Argentina, Cuba, Brazil and the British Commonwealth.

SUNBATHING SNAKES!

WILD LIFE AND THE WEATHER

BY DAVID GUNSTON

WILD creatures of all kinds are affected by and react in many different ways to varying weather conditions and it is a pity more study has not been given to this subject, apart from the rather sketchy and often unreliable attempts to forecast the weather by watching birds and animals

It might be thought that wind did not affect birds unless it blows with tornado force, but all birds dislike strange wind, turning head into it to avoid ruffling of their plumage. They can also rise into the air quicker when heading in to the wind, like aircraft, particularly if they are heavy birds like geese or eagles. Animals usually turn to back the wind, and if it is very strong they seek cover to avoid being blown about. High winds also make it difficult for animals, especially small ones like mice, conies, voles and so on, to hear sounds of oncoming danger Without this guide they feel helpless and remain under cover in safety Birds caught in full flight by gusts of wind always get out if it as quickly as they can

The old stories about high-flying birds betokening fair weather have probably some truth in them, for then the upper air is drier, there are fewer air-currents, and most of all, insect life extends a long way up into the sky. Swallows and swifts only hawk at very low altitudes when wet weather is approaching, not directly because of that, but because the winged insects they seek are flying lower down. The increasingly higher circling of such aerial birds usually means a spell of good weather, for they are attracted by the rising of warm air. Conversely, they may circle endlessly over an approaching thunderstorm for the same reason; warm air is spiralling upwards

Although some creatures seem to like rain, most animals and birds at least avoid getting unduly wet, unless they are specially equipped by nature with waterproof fur or plumage such as is found on water-frequenting creatures like otters, hippos, seals, frogs and all water birds.

Missel-thrushes are exceptional among land birds in being stimulated into song by rain or storms. Country folk in England call them storm-cocks for that reason, just as they dub green woodpeckers, rain-birds, from the prolonged calling of these birds just before rain falls.

Rain means the lessening and silencing of most bird and animal and insect activity, however. Birds hurry back to their nests to keep young or eggs dry, the fur-covered animals seek what shelter they can, and insects remain in the dry. Butterflies and bees search for honey only in fine and sunny weather, often stopping even if the sun goes in for a few moments behind a cloud.

Snakes And Lizards

Most creatures, except those adapted for snowy conditions prefer warm, dry, dusty weather. Birds and animals can dust-bathe, insects thrive in the sunlight, birds of prey can catch their quarry easily and a good time is had by all wild life. But it must not get too dry or water supplies will run out and vegetable foods become parched

Only insects can stand incessant scorching heat without water or shade, but they often live ephemeral lives during such conditions Ants choose heat-waves for their nuptial flight, may-flies live only for a day or so in the hottest weather, and locusts start swarming when the thermometer is at its highest peak. Lizards and snakes also love great heat for basking, but they must not be entirely cut off from water

Floods are hated by all creatures; underground dwellers are swamped in their holes and drowned, larger animals have to swim for it and find difficulty in getting food, while birds cannot keep flying all the time and have to seek their food on the earth in nearly all cases.

Storms can affect wild creatures in many ways, although thunder and lightning do not worry them unduly. Pheasants, however, crow in alarm at an oncoming storm, while shrews and lampreys, for some obscure reason, die more often in a thunderstorm than at other times.

Birds and fish are particularly susceptible to slight temperature and atmospheric changes, and an excessively humid atmosphere often makes land-birds listless. Frogs, eels, spiders and bees all respond to these conditions, too, the spiders making their long filaments more freely in dry weather than at other times.

Snow does not hurt most birds and animals unless it smothers them completely, or cuts off their food supplies. Woodpeckers will die if frost seals up the minute insect life in the crevices of bark on trees, while deer have a nasty habit of slipping on frozen surfaces or plunging into snow-filled crevasses by mistake Ice forming on ponds and lakes will sometimes freeze up water-birds sleeping on the surface, and again, whereas insect life is dormant in winter, animals are either hibernating or active enough to find food at all times, it is always birds, with their incessant food-needs and high body temperatures, which suffer most in cold weather.

There is much to be learnt on this subject, and I hope what I have mentioned will interest others to seek further. (APS)

War-Weary Japan Bids For NON-ENTANGLEMENT

THERE is more to the recent brush between American soldiers and Japanese Communists than meets the eye. For the past six months Japanese restiveness under the Occupation has been growing at an alarming rate. The episode in the Imperial Plaza and the earlier shouting down of SCAP's educational representative at Tohoku University were simply the first expressions of the new temper that were striking enough to be noticed in the United States, writes Thomas C. Smith in the "Nation"

The increasing unrest is only partly the result of prolonging the Occupation beyond its constructive phase. General MacArthur has repeatedly informed the Japanese that demilitarization and democratization have been completed. It is now past time to do what we must do sooner or later anyway: let the Japanese make American innovations work in their own way if they will. To continue to govern Japan after our claim of a moral right to do so has by our own admission lapsed can only create irritation or worse among a strongly nationalistic people. For example, the financial programme which the Japanese were persuaded to adopt by Joseph M. Dodge, General MacArthur's chief economic adviser came too late (1949) to be accepted either as a consequence of military defeat or as part of democratization, and the hardships that follow its enforcement have aroused resentment against American "interference."

"It is true that it produced a balanced budget and "sound money," but it also created unemployment, brought arrears in the payment of wages, and placed a frightening tax burden on the economically weak middle class.

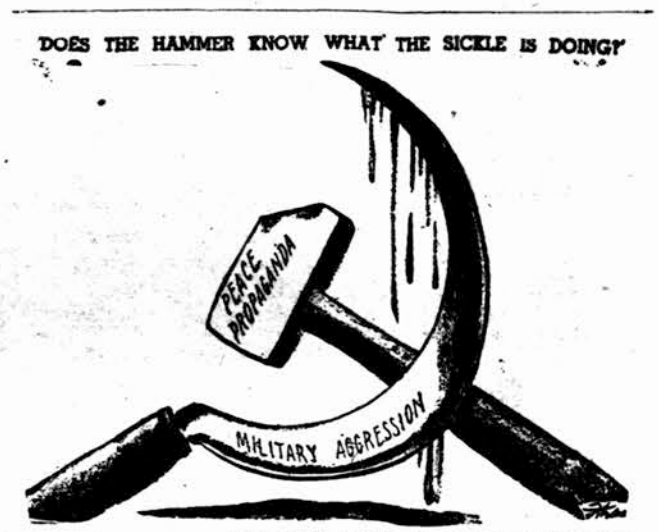
A far more powerful force shaping Japanese opinion about the Occupation is fear. Since the announcement of the Russian atomic bomb last September, the presence of American forces in Japan and the possibility that they will remain after a peace treaty has been signed have become sources of almost frantic national anxiety. For months the press and Diet have been obsessed with the related questions of peace and military bases. Every shift in the American political scene, every casual mention of Japan in the American press, is seized upon, squeezed, and tortured for some hint of American intentions. The searching and debate have thrown little light on future American policy, but they have begun to crystalize Japanese opinion on alternate means of security.

There is a rising demand for neutrality —which implies the complete withdrawal of American forces—as the only possible escape from obliteration in another war. A good deal less has been said for incorporation in the American defense system. Premier Yoshida, who is known to be strongly in favour of having the United States retain bases in Japan, has confined himself to stating, after months of heckling in the Diet, that "the occupation of Japan under a security-guaranty system might be thought of"

DISASTROUS MISTAKE

We can make no more disastrous mistake than to underestimate the strength of the people's desire for neutrality. Even with the existing restraints on the Japanese press, it is clear that a large faction is already actively opposed to granting military bases to the United States. A manifesto issued jointly, on the eve of the House of Councillors election, by all opposition parties in the Diet except the Communist opposed "turning Japan into a military base," approved permanent neutrality, and asked for a guaranty of Japanese security by the United States, Russia, Britain, and China. Such a frank expression of opposition to what is generally believed to be the American wish on a subject is not customary and has for that reason the more weight.

The attitude of organized labour was made very clear on May Day when both right and left wings of labour adopted as a slogan the demand for an "over-all peace", meaning a peace treaty not providing for American bases. One opinion at the other end of the spectrum was indicated by an editorial in the February 18 issue of the Japanese-language edition of the Oriental Economist, roughly the equivalent of the Wall Street Journal. While the paper was prepared for a separate peace and thought an American guaranty of Japanese security necessary, it insisted that Japan's neutrality must not be compromised and that therefore American bases should be confined to Okinawa, which was not necessarily Japanse territory, with "Japan proper excused".



Fitzpatrick in 'The St. Louis Post-Dispatch'

SURPRISING

Surprisingly, some of the most outspoken opposition to American bases has come from usually pro-American academic circles. Japan's most distinguished and influential educator, President Nambara of Tokyo University, has repeatedly voiced the demand for permanent neutrality. In a formal address delivered in Washington at the end of last year he was emboldened by the strength of his feelings on the subject to say that Japan would refuse to take sides in the event of war between the United States and Russia. "The Peace Problem Discussion Group," whose membership roll reads like a "Who's Who" of university professors, issued a statement last January that must rate as the most unambiguous yet. After insisting on a general peace and permanent neutrality, the declaration concluded with an expression of "absolute opposition to granting military bases to any nation for any reason whatsoever."

The recent House of Councillors election did not result in a mandate for American bases, as is widely believed in the United States. Premier Yoshida's Liberal Party emerged with a plurality, to be sure, but it won only 76 seats out of 250, and it should be remembered that during the campaign the liberals avoided explicitly identifying themselves with the grant of basis. On the other hand, the Socialists, who made opposition to American bases their chief plank, won 61 seats and became the second largest party in the upper house, despite the handicap of recent factional splits. To the Socialist vote should be added that of the Democrats (29 seats), Farmers' Cooperative (3), Labour-Farmers (5), and Communists (4), all of whom have announced opposition to military bases. The remaining 72 seats are spread among independents and the Ryokufukai (conservatives,) whose position on the question is not clear but who generally support Yoshida.

The rising popular demand to escape entanglement in the struggle between the United States and Russia presents American policy in Japan with its gravest problem since the beginning of the Occupation. We must decide whether strategic or political considerations are to prevail in deciding Japan's future status, for we cannot have both military bases and reliable support from the Japanese people. The invasion of South Korea will inevitably postpone the decision, but it does not change the nature of the problem. Ultimate American success in Korea cannot give the Japanese security from atomic attack, and our initial military ineffectiveness there may cause doubts of our ability even to defend Japan against invasion. Nor will events in Korea allay fears that too close a dependence on the United States will cut off Japan from economic access to China.

The movement for neutrality is not yet anti-American, but it will become so if we choose to ignore it; already Tokyo newspapers are warning the public that neutrality sentiment is tending dangerously in that direction. The truth we must face is that the Japanese people are so vulnerable to attack from the air that they will not willingly risk taking sides in a struggle between Russia and U. S. A. If we demand the lease of military bases as the price of a peace treaty, or continue the Occupation indefinitely to avoid doing so, we shall create a Japanese nationalist movement that will also be anti-American.

Obviously, Japanese nationalism cannot drive us from military positions we are determined to hold. But judging from present indications, it will be strong enough to force us into policies that will have serious political disadvantages. We shall be forced, at best, to interfere continually in Japanese politics to assure the dominance of pro-American elements: at worst, to resort to outright suppression of opposition. In either case our intervention will strengthen anti-American sentiment and embarrass our attempts to place ourselves on the side of nationalism in Asia.

POLITICAL RELIABILITY

No less costly to us in Asia will be the allies forced on us in Japan. If American military bases are allowed to become the great issue dividing Japanese opinion, the attitude of Japanese groups toward them must become for us the supreme test of political reliability. Since the most progressive elements in Japanese politics are already committed to opposition, we shall inevitably be thrown back on supporting what remains—people who have been consistently hostile to Occupation reforms but receptive to the idea of American bases. Most of Japan's former leaders fall in this category. It may be that the democratization of Japan has already been written off in Washington as a luxury, but there must be concern over openly supporting people who were intimately associated with Japan's aggressive past.

The principal argument for retaining our present bases with or without a treaty—that Japan cannot otherwise be preserved from communism—makes little sense. By creation a popular anti-American movement our insistence on bases is more likely to help the Japanese Communists. The economic and social measures of the Occupation, not the presence of American forces in Japan, have kept the Japanese Communists impotent, and the continuation of economic aid is crucial for the future. The Communists could scarcely seize power against an unfriendly public and a stable Government, both of which we can guarantee by maintaining tolerable living standards in Japan. In any case what is needed against this danger is an adequate Japanese gendarmerie. We have not used American forces to maintain public order in Japan in the past, and we shall not have to do so in the future unless American policy has failed disastrously.

Russian occupation of Japan will not, as some fear, follow our military withdrawal to Okinawa, particularly if withdrawal is accompanied by a guaranty of Japan's security—unless, of course, the Soviet Union is both ready and eager for war. We might be justified in disregarding Japanese opinion on the question of bases if war with Russia were imminent, but no one in a position to guess intelligently has suggested that we have reached that pass. Despite the invasion of South Korea it seems more likely that we are in for a long period of competition for influence in Asia, in which political factors will weigh heavily perhaps decisively. We must, then, be very wary of incurring actual political losses for potential strategic advantages.

Growing Discontent Against U. S. Occupation

Cracking Joints

Many people are able to crack their joints almost at will, especially in the hands and fingers.

If the hands are clasped, with fingers inter-locking, and then extended or stretched with the fingers in the same position, a cracking noise can be produced. Usually this occurs in one or more of the joints where the fingers connect with the hand.

According to a study made of this phenomenon recently, the cracking sound probably results from sudden stretching of contracted fibrous tissue (ligaments or tendons) around the joint. This appears to be a logical conclusion, because usually the cracking cannot be produced repeatedly in the same joint but may return after the fibrous tissue has been rested and allowed to reshorten.

According to the study weather conditions may predispose to cracking. The commonest factors appear to be cold damp or stormy weather. In some instances, actual irritation referred to as fibrositis may be responsible for the shortening and resultant cracking. Such cases may merit investigation to detect areas of chronic infection within the body or some disorder of metabolism. Neither cracking nor fibrositis is believed to have any direct relationship to arthritis or to indicate that arthritis is developing.

'ASSEMBLY OF HOPE'

U. N. O. WORKS FOR PEACE

BY SERGE FLIEGERS

THE U. N. General Assembly of 1949 was called the "Peace Assembly" by its President, General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines. Seven months later, war broke out in Korea. The present gathering of 60 nations could be nick-named, more realistically, the "Assembly of Hope."

The importance of this meeting lies not so much in the flood of resolutions, speeches and formal reports it is producing, as in the enormous behind-the scenes activity that is going on. Every U.N. delegate interviewed realizes that the alternative to conciliation is conflagration. With few exceptions they have redoubled their efforts—working deep into the night and during weekends—to get together on an informal basis for an answer to the haunting question: war or peace?

One of Andrei Vishinsky's close advisers was asked bluntly by the present writer: "Will we have war?" The Soviet diplomat drew himself up and replied: "Do you mean to stand there and infer that we are planning for war? We are all men like you; and like you we want to live."

A Polish delegate further elaborated: "There is a definite spirit of conciliation among the Soviet bloc of countries." (Names are withheld, since their use would dry up invaluable sources of news.)

There is no doubt that the Soviets came in a much less ferocious mood than before. This is not only symbolized by pictures of Vishinsky shaking hands with Acheson, but by the spectacle of dead-pan Jacob Malik drinking American Coca-Cola and forcing a grin to his face as he talks with a spokesman for a U.S. women's group.

Nehru In Picture

This new attitude is viewed with caution. For an explanation we went to such specialists as John Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, and John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy adviser to the U.S. They share the opinion of many skilled observers that Russian smiles have to be taken with a large grain of Siberian rock salt. The new Soviet behavior—the result of direct orders from the Kremlin—may be based on two factors. First, the Soviet peoples, still smarting from the devastation of the last war and continuing low living standards, are unprepared for another major conflict. Second, it is felt that the Soviet Union is frantically playing for time, both for itself and for its ally, Communist China.

From talks with Soviet delegates in U. N. corridors I am convinced the United States action in Korea took the Kremlin completely by surprise. Russia now fears the Korean war will prove to be a catalyst for the military union of the democratic powers. Hence it seeks to lull the democracies into a new sense of safety, even with temporary compromises until the U.S.S.R. and Red China are ready for the next step.

For that next step, both sides are girding. In Burma, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and far-off Sinkiang, Communist "activators" have been trying for further coups, with varying success. The white man from the West, with the stigma of long exploitation upon him, appears able to do little except carry out "police actions."

Prime Minister Nehru of India with his tremendous political and intellectual prestige, is combating as best he can the idea of kicking out the white man altogether. He was given strong support when Secretary of State Acheson made his now famous proposals in this Assembly to inaugurate a world-wide policy of land reform. To many Asiatics this sounded like an astonishing right-about-face by a government which had backed such men as Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee and Emperor Bao Dai, men dedicated to the support of Asia's landed gentry. But as Indian Ambassador to Washington, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit put it to this correspondent: "The time is past for us to try to save face. Now we must try to save our necks." Mrs. Pandit, Nehru's sister, has been one of the outstanding personalities in the liaison between India and the Western powers in their joint effort to recapture the confidence of Asia.

Accent On Reform

I was able to interview an unofficial representative of Red China who had come to the Assembly as an "off the record" observer. He asked that his name be withheld, but said: "Communist China feels that it can work with the Soviet Union for an equitable basis for peace in the Far East. We would welcome nothing more than to have India join us in our endeavours.

After all, the future of Asia lies with the Asiatics, and such proposals as Acheson's on land reform come too late and from too far away. The days of the white man in the Far East are definitely over." He would not answer the question whether he considered the Russians to be white, red, black or brown!

General Romulo, another Asiatic leader, told me. "Agrarian reforms must take place. In Korea, for example, the re-parceling of land already accomplished by the Communists should not be undone save that any further re-parceling should be done democratically, by paying indemnities to former owners. In the whole of Asia, military victories are not enough. Sweeping reforms must take place, in order that the evils which led Koreans to follow the Communist flag will not be continued or renewed. We cannot win by force of arms alone."

The accent on reform is one heard loudly in this Assembly. This is one thing the delegates have learned as an essential to peace. They have also learned that unless they do their jobs supremely well, war is not far off—hence their unusual restraint and determination.

It is yet to be seen, however, how far the decisions of diplomats *reached* at Flushing will affect the great mass of humanity. Sitting amid Klieg lights, television cameras, microphones, *and teletypes, one is apt to lose perspective.* That was brought home to this correspondent in the Delegate's Lounge, by a gentleman six feet five in height, with an enormous chest and huge black handle-bar moustache. "I am Yussuf the Turkish wrestler," he announced, "and I have come to see if I can help the delegation of my country." We explained that Turkey's suave Selim Sarper might not need outside help, but that Russia's Andrei Vishinsky might be in the market for a bodyguard. "Vishinsky!" Yussuf blustered "Who's dat?"

THE AUTHOR

Serge Fliegers, whose report from the U. N. quotes some highly important figures, is the youngish U. N. emissary whose exploits on the Northwest Frontier, India, when on a mission to Afghanistan, hit the front pages two years ago. Fliegers was caught by local tribesmen and about to be bumped off, when he talked his way out by telling about Trygve Lie, the big man at Lake Success—using his remarkable command of languages.

THE UNITED NATIONS is in close contact with the people of the world, through work in the field as well as in its new headquarters. Here a group in Eritrea makes known its views on the future of that former Italian colony to representatives of the visiting U.N Commission for Eritrea.

IN UNITED NATIONS headquarters are originated and planned such humanitarian efforts as relief to the homeless and hungry. Here refugees from the conflicts in Palestine receive much-needed food sent them by the recently-formed U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Hiked Over Two Continents

SCHOLARLY TRAMP. IBN BATUTA

IF the hitch-hikers of the world need a patron, the person they should bow and raise glasses to Abu Abd Allah Mohammed Ibu Abd Allah El Lawati, of Tangier. His surname was Ibn Batuta. He died nearly six hundred years ago after completing two of the most grandiose hitch-hikes in history, writes Kenneth Drew in 'Lilliput'.

The period during which he kept on the move, for his own pleasure and using other people's transport, was 28 years. He went fast enough to get to both Pekin and Timbuctoo, and slowly enough to marry between thirty and forty times on the way. At the end of it all he decided Tangiers was as good a place as any. Remarking that "home-town money is small, but you get more for it," he stayed quiet for 23 years before he died.

How It Started

Unlike the Polos who went east from Venice 50 years before, Ibn Batuta was neither a merchant nor an ambassador (not, at least, when he started the hike), and when he left home he supposed he would be going only on a relatively short trip— just to Mecca and back. He was a Moslem divinity student and he planned to walk to Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed. The year was 1325 and Ibn Batuta was 21.

He was in no great hurry and he liked getting to know the countries he passed through and the people. It took him more than a year to get to Egypt. He married twice on the way. He would have liked to stay and see how the children looked, but reminded himself that he was after all on a pilgrimage and must get on. Then in Alexandria the thing happened that set the scholarly tramp off on a trek in the course of which he got lifts from such varied characters as the daughter of the Emperor of Byzantium, a Bengal pirate, and a negro near Delhi, named Wounded Heart, who carried him on his back, Ibn Batuta sleeping the while.

The Mission

What happened in Alexandria was that he met "the learned and pious Borhan Oddin El Aaraj, a man who had the power of working miracles." Oddin said "I perceive that you are fond of travelling into various countries. I said yes; although at that time I had no intention of travelling into very distant parts. He replied: You must visit my brother Farid Oddin in India, and also my brother Borhan Oddin in China, and when you see them, present my compliments to them. I was astonished at what he said."

However, there and then Ibn Batuta, according to his own story, decided that this would be a good thing to do

To spend 20 years or so calling on the unknown brothers of a comparative stranger appeared as good a reason as another for extending his original idea of the trip.

Again, he was in no tearing hurry. Before setting about getting free transports to India, he made his pilgrimage to Mecca, wandered about Iraq and Arabia, made a second pilgrimage to Mecca (where he stayed nearly three years), and then went down the coast of Africa as far as Mombasa. Then he made a third pilgrimage to Mecca.

Betel-Leaves

He made full notes on local customs: the behaviour and general performance of holy men; trade, food, drink, and women.

His first acquaintance with the betel-creeper and its leaves, on the African shore of the Indian Ocean, interested him profoundly. He noted that "it elevates the spirits and stimulates to venery."

He tried to go direct to India by sea, failed, returned philosophically to Cairo and Jerusalem, then found someone who would give him a lift across Asia Minor to the Black Sea, thumbed a ride on a Black Sea boat, was violently sick and nearly drowned, but reached the Crimea.

In Russia

Travelling sometimes by slow cart and sometimes on a horse "put at his disposal" by another traveller or a local ruler, he actually got as far north as Moscow, though considerably to the east of it, near Kazan. He longed to go still further north to see if it was true that in winter in those parts the night lasted almost round the clock. But "I was told that there was no travelling thither except upon little sledges which are drawn by large dogs." He desisted, and returned to the headquarters of the Mongol Khan of south Russia, at Astrakhan.

One of the Khan's wives was, oddly enough, the daughter of the Christian Emperor at Constantinople. She was going to see her father. Ibn Batuta, who up to now had never seen a big Christian town asked the Khan if he could go with her. Unfortunately the Khan seems to have noticed something about Ibn Batuta's attitude to women. "I was refused, on account of some fears which he entertained respecting me. I flattered him, however, and told him I should never appear before her but as his servant and guest, and that he need entertain no fear whatsoever. After this he gave me permission and I accordingly took my leave. He grave me fifteen hundred dinars, a dress of honour and several horses." Constantinople was thus pleasurably and inexpensively viewed by the traveller.

Judge In Delhi

He stayed there seven weeks then returned to Astrakhan, charged the Khan for some extra travelling expenses, and asked how he could get a lift across Afghanistan to India. Soon after getting there, he met the first of the brothers of the holy man in Alexandria. He was, however, "very much broken by the temptations of the Devil."

At Delhi, the holy hobo made himself both agreeable and impressive to the Moslem Emperor of India. The Emperor immediately made him a Judge, with a large salary and all expenses paid. As Ibn Batuta knew nothing of the job or the local customs, the Emperor appointed a couple of experts to assist him. "All you have to do is to sign the documents," said the emperor grandly. It was tricky work, all the same, for the Emperor constantly suspected treachery, and on such suspicion was quick to have a person kicked to pieces by elephants shod with specially sharpened iron shoes.

Ibn Batuta got into trouble because, though his pay was huge, he kept marrying more and more women, lived lavishly in general, and ran heavily into debt.

The Emperor paid his debts, doubled his expense account, but told him to try to keep within it in future.

On To China

IBN BATUTA STILL FOUND THINGS DIFFICULT, RENOUNCED THE WORLD AND HIS WIVES, ATTACHED HIMSELF TO A HOLY MAN AND BECAME AN ASCETIC. THE EMPEROR WAS IMPRESSED, AND APPOINTED HIM AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

Back on the trail—he had been eight years in Delhi—Ibn Batuta now found himself travelling still free, but on the grandest scale. Unfortunately the whole expedition was wrecked at Calicut, and all the Emperor's presents, and the quantities of slave girls, some of them for the Emperor of China, some to solace Ibn Batuta on the long voyage, were drowned. Rightly deeming that the Emperor at Delhi would be annoyed at this contretemps. Ibn Batuta did not report back.

Trouble In Maldive

Instead he thumbed his way about southern India and Ceylon, and made a special study of the Maldive Islands. On the strength of his experience in Delhi, they made him a Judge there, too.

He became acquainted with the various uses of the coconut and noted: "This is a strong incentive to venery. I had some slave girls and four wives during my residence here. The people are religious, chaste, and peaceable. When a traveller enters these islands he may marry for a very small dowry one of the handsomest women, for any specific period, upon condition that he divorces her when he leaves the place."

But there was trouble again. "When I had married my wives, and my relations, through them, became numerous and powerful in the islands, the Vizier began to be afraid of me, lest I should get the upper hand of him, when no such thought had entered my mind. I then divorced all my wives except one, who had a young child, and I left that island."

After many vicissitudes he finally got a lift in a junk from the East Indies to Amoy, and travelled far and wide in China. He naturally met and called upon the brother of the holy man at Alexandria. Then there was a revolution. "Before the confusion could become general," Ibn Batuta returned to Amoy. The local authorities paid his passage.

He returned, by gentle stages, to North Africa, visiting some of his wives and children on the way. He went to southern Spain, still under Moslem rule, returned to Morocco, saw a chance to get a ride down to Timbuctoo, took it, finally came back and settled in Fez.

Scared Twice

He was over 50 when he settled down, and he lived to be 73.

..To judge by his own memoirs this great and learned traveller—"the traveller of our age" as he was described at the time—was only twice seriously scared in all the perilous course of his unique travels. Once was when a Yogi in Delhi turned himself into a cube and hung in the air just above Ibn Batuta's head. The other time was during a gala performance of the rope-trick at Hangchow, China.

The magician caused a boy to disappear and his dismembered body fell on the floor just in front of the spectators.

Ibn Batuta notes that on each occasion his alarm was such, and the palpitations of his heart so severe, that he became unconscious and had to be revived with special drinks.

King Of Delhi Made Him Judge

'SNAKE EYES'

Scott in The Delta Democrat-Times

"Security Council's Nero."

Justus in 'The Minneapolis Star'

COME DREAMS...

BY: D. A. KARE

THIS poem has been reproduced from the new quarterly, 'Bharati' edited by Mr. R. V. Pandit and which has been started to promote inter-provincial and inter-lingual understanding and exchange of literary and cultural thought.

Come, dreams, come, in your fresh advent
My heart's temple is empty without you.

Your lovely face is beautiful with splendour
With myriad colours of the rainbow
And filled with the magic of women's eyes
That are worshipped in succession of fresh youth's emergence.

Even if were dropped, out of the hand of Time,
Some of the rosary's beads,
I am completely lost in contemplation
In the temple of memory.

But one day, opening my eyes and seeing,
I tasted the disillusion:
The cruel hand of reality
Had shattered the image of contemplation.

Lacking in your divine light
Departs the twilight of the inner mind.
I am plunged in the valley of darkness.
And I am living in the darkness with the torture of expectation
That you would return back riding
On the wings of flames of divine memory.

Re-emerge now, quickly,
On the grand stage of destiny
In this new aspect of the eternal sun
Bright with the new light of dawn.

—Reproduced by 'Casimir le Jeune'.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN EARLY PALESTINE

Hectic Adventures And Unusual Salesmanship

THE stamps of Palestine have never found very great favour with the ordinary stamp collector, the main reason being that most of the earlier items are worded in script that is completely unfamiliar to the average English reader. Nevertheless the issues of the Holy Land have very great attraction for the serious philatelist, for not only are there countless varieties of every description, but the postal services of the land were formerly conducted by a multitude of Governments.

Many of the facts on which this article is based have been taken from a very informative and readable history of Palestinian postal history in "India and Israel". Before discussing the Postal Services, it would not be out of place to give some idea of the political conditions in this part of the world.

Palestine was a Turkish province. Being a part of the Ottoman Empire, the stamps used there were Turkish, but due to some rather unusual arrangements which Turkey had entered into with various governments, many other powers were also given privileges to run parallel services with the Turks.

PRIVILEGED FOREIGNERS

This privilege was not confined to Palestine alone. All over the Turkish empire we find examples of foreign governments doing their best to deprive Turkey —it meant this in the long run —of revenue. For although in the beginning the postal services of foreign powers were restricted to the nationals of the countries concerned, later on they were patronised more and more by the nationals of Turkey itself.

That this running of Foreign Post Offices was quite a profitable business is proved by the fact that many rival powers tried their level best to drum up custom as best they could, and went so far as to prepare special cachets to make their stamps attractive at a time when the "special cancellation" was a mere curiosity.

And to show how widespread were these F.P.O's, it is only necessary to say that the biggest business done by foreigners was in the capital itself, Constantinople. When the Turks realised that a great many people were patronising the foreign posts mainly because they were better run and handled the mails far more expeditiously, they woke up and put their minds seriously to the matter of competition. The easiest way, of course, was to put obstacles in the way of their rivals, and this was done by the simple method of declaring that no mail, other than Turkish, could be carried on the Jerusalem Jaffa line which had been opened in 1892. They also introduced Hebrew into the postmarks to attract the Jewish customers, since these used the services most, being more literate than the rest.

Even this did not prevent competition, for the rest took their mails by stage coach. The Austrian P.O., for example, had a special coach for mail, and ran deliveries much more frequently than the others—this not being unprofitable because the Austrians had captured the bulk of the business at the very start. The Russians and the French were not so happily placed, and the greater part of the mail from their post boxes was carried—for a consideration— by the German mail coach.

UNUSUAL SALES CAMPAIGNS

Some of the feuding was rather petty. The Turks, knowing a good thing when they saw it, made use of the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm to Jerusalem to sell an enormous quantity of post cards to the tourist trade. They obliterated all the mail carried by the Turkish diligences during his visit with a special cachet bearing the inscription "Camp Imperial". The Austrian post office, which was the one most affected by this sudden burst of initiative on the part of the Turks, decided to retaliate.

This was done by stamping all the Austrian letters with violet cachets instead of the normal black then in use. The method proved rather effective, because the business at the P.O.'s boomed more than ever, and the Austrians, now that they had found an effective means of getting their goods sold, kept repeating the stunt whenever they could. Christmas, New Year, and practically every major festival provided an excuse for imprinting letters with the attractive violet cancellation.

The Turks, however, refused to let the matter end there. Finding that the Jews, though in a minority, were almost completely literate, and had vast contacts with friends and relatives all over Europe, they started to use Hebrew inscriptions on the Registration labels for use in Jerusalem, the only other language being German. This helped considerably, and for a while everything went well, with the bulk of the trade reverting to Turkey.

THE WINNER!

But the Austrians were nothing if not persistent. They came out with a startling concession to the Jews. They agreed to carry all mail free for the Jewish settlements in Palestine if the latter agreed to send all overseas letters by the Austrian diligence, exclusively. This was the end. Turkey, realising that it could go no further in a rate war, gave up the whole matter and took things easy for the rest of the time it was in power.

Which was not for very long. Palestine was occupied by the British in 1917, and with the occupation went all the singular privileges that had been extended to the foreigner. Thus ended a chapter of history that has had a widespread effect on the stamp album.

YUGOSLAVIA HAILS YOUTH

Marshal Tito has a way of keeping his country in the public eye. While the rest of the world viewed his nose-thumbing at the mighty Cominform with some amusement at first, it soon came to realise that the Yugoslavs are a rugged and hardy nation who, whatever their other qualities, are determined to be slaves to no one, and are prepared to go to any lengths to keep their freedom and independence.

YOUNG NATION BUILDERS

Since 1946, the boys and girls from all over the country have met at mammoth camps where they not only get a free holiday at State cost but have the opportunity to serve the nation by constructive work. In the first year of the project, the youngsters tackled the difficult mountain countryside of Bosnia and built a railway line from Banovichi to Brchko. The projects so took the imagination of other countries that youngsters from Great Britain, Denmark, France and Greece joined in.

After this two other major projects were tackled; one a line linking Samac to the capital of Bosnia, Sarajevo, and the other a 235 mile long motor road between Belgrade and the Croatian capital of Zagreb. All these have been commemorated on various sets issued by Yugoslavia, and these well printed and worthwhile stamps are available quite easily. The stamps are all charity issues and have a surcharge devoted to Youth, but the surcharge is comparatively small, and considering the use to which it is applied, really worthwhile.

F.P.O'S IN LEVANT

The Russian, French and Austrian Levantine issues are shown above Most of the other Great Powers also had special stamps for use in the territory.

Foreign Powers In Turkish Empire

In the article alongside, an attempt has been made to give some account of the workings of the Foreign Post Offices in the Turkish Empire, with all its petty rivalries and its bickering. Practically all the Great Powers operated in the Levant, with the notable exception of Great Britain. The stamps were valid wherever there was a P.O. of the power concerned, and so French stamps marked "Levant" were valid in Jerusalem as well as in Constantinople. Below I give a short resume of the stamps issued. Collectors should make at least a side-line collection of the Levantine issues.

Austrian F.P.O.'s.

Austria first issued stamps for the Turkish Empire in 1867, and they kept appearing till 1913. Abounding in minor varieties of overprint and perforation, it must be confessed that these Austrian issues are mainly specialist items. But the stamps, though not very attractive, are cheap, because the Austrians carried the bulk of the mail, and because of the long period they were in currency.

France

The French Levantine issues came into being in 1885, when the stamps of contemporary France were superscribed with the piastre currency. By 1902, however, the currency was expressed in cents, though later on the stamps were again surcharged in paras and piastres. Most of the French issues are available cheap, though there is a provisional issue in Beyrout that is a comparative rarity. But this stamp was primarily meant for use in Abyssinian post offices, and so does not strictly belong here.

Germany

The stamps of the German Empire were overprinted for use in the Levant in 1884. These continued till the outbreak of the Great War, when the post offices closed down in the Turkish possessions. The earliest set is a rare one, and the majority of the copies that one comes across these days are often damaged, and almost invariably heavily cancelled.

From 1889 onwards, the stamps are available in fair quantities though the 15 and 25 piastre values are scarce due to there having been little need for these denominations. As with the other F.P.O's, these stamps are of great interest to those who devote themselves to collecting the Middle East, but are seldom seen in the books of general collectors.

Italy

In the case of Italy, not only were certain issues overprinted for Levantine use but the stamps of the home country were also allowed to be used. The result is that it is worthwhile to look twice at the postmarks of the issues before the Great War, since they often come with "used abroad" cancellations, and crop up when least expected in accumulations of Italian stamps.

Most of the Italians are fairly scarce, especially the first issue, though even in the later ones there are items that run into pounds in the catalogue.

Russian Rarities

By far the most interesting of the F.P.O's, from a philatelic standpoint, are the Russian items. A special stamp for the Levant was issued in 1863, and is a great rarity, the condition here being of the greatest importance because the paper on which it is printed is very fragile. There are three further issues till 1876, although all have been extensively forged.

From 1879 onwards, the stamps become fairly cheap, and these items can often be met with even in better class packet material. From 1909 on, individual towns were given individual overprints, and as far as Palestine is concerned, there are distinctive overprints for Jerusalem and for Jaffa. By the time 1913 came round, the Russians found special issues not worth the candle, and again reverted to a general issue for the whole Turkish Empire.

These foreign posts, as I have said, are important not merely as stamps, but from a historical point of view. Although most collectors in this country stick to British Colonies, it will be found that a representative lot showing Palestinian postal history in the early days will not only lend an air of distinction to any collection, but will prove of absorbing interest and be a source of endless hours of pleasure.

RAG MALA PICTURES

Story Of Forgotten Melodies

BY PROF. O. C. GANGULY

THE picturisation of Melody in paint and stone as 'Rag-mala' and 'Rag-devata' is a noteworthy development in Indian music, showing inter-relation between music, painting and sculpture. In this article contributed to the Hindustan Standard Puja Annual, the author gives a pen-picture of some forgotten melodies and appeals to musicians to discover their note-formulae and enrich our repertoire.

A FEW years ago an attempt was made to present an exhaustive Corpus of Indian Melodies with indication of their sonal and visual characteristics, with some suggestions for their emotional ethos, based on a study of descriptive texts, culled from Sanskrit and Hindi literature. The data assembled in two portly volumes (Ragas and Raginis, Clive Press, 1934) claimed to enumerate all the leading types of Indian ragas, with a view to a study of their origins and developments.

How vain was the attempt has been recently demonstrated by the discovery of a number of working drawings (Khakas), or small cartoons from a Pahadi artist's notebook, which the Hon'ble Mr. A. N. Sen has recently collected to enrich his very interesting collection of Indian Paintings. By the courtesy of the owner of these interesting drawings, I am able to cite the names of a number of melodies, hitherto entirely unknown or forgotten.

New Melodies

Those who have attempted to study the history of our melodies are aware that the conventional 'Six Ragas and Thirty-six Raganis', had long outgrown the limits of their little family, constantly finding room for many new-comers, throughout the centuries,—and regularly adding to the crowded population of the families of melody,—very like the advent of refugees crowding into West Bengal—in incessant torrents. But our ancient musical pundits have very ably dealt with the new immigrants, affiliating and assimilating them—in the existing structure of musical patterns—classifying them—and relating them to their appropriate groups—on the basis of their sonal forms. When the proverbial happy family of six and thirty-six personalities outgrow the limits of their original happy home,—a musical sage—rightly exclaimed in despair — 'There can be no limits to the number of patterns of our rhythmic forms and of our melody moulds' ("Na tala-nam antah kutrapi drisyate). So that our liberal theorists opened their gates very widely to admit with open arms the incoming of new personalities to enrich the crowded stock of the old families of our melodies. But some of these new-comers have enjoyed varying popularity—according to their intrinsic merits—and the wayward eccentricities of musical taste, so that many new melodies—after a short reign of popularity—had fallen from grace—and dismissed from their throne of short-lived glory, cast into oblivion, and forgotten.

It should be interesting to recover these discarded and forgotten personalities—from the shadow of their oblivion—and to judge of their merits—with an unbiased examination of their legitimate claims.

The sources of new information as to names and personalities of melodies—which extracted pages from a painter's note-book in Justice Sen's collection offer—are of varied interest. The pages contain a series of summary patterns (all made inside oval boundary lines) for about 64 melodies, many of which are well-recognised and familiar types. Thus, Bibhasa, Vasanta, Dipaka, Patamanjari, Devagiri, Abhiri, Vangali, Velavali, Dhana-Sri, Maru, Todi, Karnati, Gaudi, Megha and Mallari:— depicted in this tiny gallery of musical portraits,—are fairly well-known and hackneyed names.

Rag-Mala Pictures

But, even many well-known melodies were not represented in their relative visual patterns (devata-maya rupa) in the surviving collections of Rag-mala pictures. And luckily, in this new documentary find, many well known musical gods (raga-devata) are depicted in their appropriate visual forms, hitherto unknown. Thus, Sindhu-raga (to be distinguished from Saindhavi), Vihagada (Vinangada), Kalyana, Maru, and a few others, not met with in visual counterparts—are pictorially represented in this series of very useful drawings—which indicate the nature of their emotional motifs and contents. At the same time, some of the melodies are visualized in different versions of pictorial patterns deviating from well-known traditional conventions. These deviations cannot be easily accounted for, and require more critical research than what could be given in a hasty preliminary survey.

Deviating Patterns

Shindhu-raga—is visualized as a warrior riding on a horse, with a drawn sword. Kalyana is pictured as a prince on a throne, attended by female chauri-bearer. Vihangada—takes the form of a lover wooing a shy lady. Tailangi,—not before met with in any pictorial version,—is represented—as a lovely virahini nayika—in a mood of dejection, assuaged by a group of friends and attendants.

As regards deviating patterns,—several drawings offer new versions. Thus Patamjari—a virahini,— usually represented with a companion playing on the vina, is here visualized as herself playing on the instrument, without any companion. Vibhasa, usually symbolized by a shooting couple enraged by the cock-crow disturbing their morning slumber,—is here represented by the hero carrying a bird in hand—which does not appear to be a cock. Ahiri, a snake-charmer, according to traditional forms—is here a seated lady examining her face in a miror. Vasanti (different from Vasanta)—is an utkanthita nayika, waiting at the trysting place screened with trees, and fringed with a lotus-tank. Velavala,—here has a

(Continued on Page 30)

Eleanor Parker in a tense scene from Warner Brothers' "Caged."

A PICTURE OF CRIME

Women's Prison-Life Documentary

BY PHIL MARQUIS

"CAGED," running at the Strand from last Friday is something unique in the annals of picture-production. Its predecessor I'M A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG which aroused such a furore, pales into insignificance beside this new offering by Warner Bros. This picture of women's prison life and its after-effects on the lives of those released, is not a figment of the thriller or scenario writer's imagination. It is an authentic, true-to-life documentary, a devastating indictment of a society which claims to be not only civilised but cultured, yet which tolerates in its very midst a system of promiscuous mixing of hardened jail-birds and one-mistake teen-agers.

Virginia Kellogg, well-known newspaper woman and author of the scenario, arranged to spend several weeks in various prisons, in one of which even the jail authorities were led to believe that she was a convicted criminal. It was with such first-hand knowledge and personal experience that the picture was prepared. It is, therefore, an ungarnished, unexaggerated narrative of every-day conditions existing in these state-sponsored incubators and breeding places for criminals, commonly known as jails or prisons. Very few people could be aware of the existence of such debasing, demoralizing conditions as are permitted to exist in these institutions in defiance of even the most elementary moral and social codes. Scenes of harrowing brutality which curdle one's blood are in every-day feature of prison life.

Eleanor Parker (who, it must be mentioned, won the Film Festival Award at Venice) assumes the leading role of Marie Allen who is convicted for abetment in an armed hold-up. She entered the portals of the prison, a timid, hesitant, faltering prison debutante, but goes forth a different woman—a woman ready to take her place among hardened criminals and play her part in the world of crime.

Graduate In Crime

She goes through her graduation, though at first she rebels, but succumbs with the passing of time, and so, unconsciously, imperceptibly, though slowly but surely, under the tutelage of hardened criminals and constant association with them, she is transformed into a woman devoid and stripped of every feminine instinct, with a grudge and hatred against society, and leaves the barbaric institution a defiant and desperate woman.

It is interesting to watch the transition, the kaleidoscopic changes in her, from the meek and submissive girl who at first loathed contact with the other inmates, who winced at the first slap she received from the jailor, to the daring and defiant convert who fought the jailor, sizes bigger than herself, that started a riot that left the jail dormitory a shambles. The inclusion, of a well-chosen cast gives the whole ensemble a very realistic touch, and they are all-there, the lifer, the short-term inmate, the regular visitor—this little community, forsaken, forgotten and neglected by the world, but watched and pursed only by the law.

The picture though perhaps verging on the morbid, is yet absorbingly interesting. It is a courageous and fearless exposure of loathsome and anti-social conditions in what are little better than barbaric institutions that would be a disgrace even in backward, primitive country.

Rose Benton (Agnes Moorehead), Suprintendent of Prisons eloquently expressed to marry Allen by her admission before her that the object of prison was corrected but not punitive and that her being in the prison was the punishment in itself and she wanted Mary to feel that even in that place she was amongst friends. Unfortunately, Rose Benton, however well she meant did not receive the support that she should have—IT IS THE SYSTEM AND NOT THE INDIVIDUAL that is to blame.

It is therefore the present system and not the prisoners themselves that require reformation for unless the reformation starts with the system the inmates cannot benefit. On the other hand the general attitude of Evelyn Harper, the Chief Jailor (Hope Emerson) is at complete variance with that of Rose Benton and the former received direct as well as indirect encouragement in her callous treatment of the prisoners—the most lamentable attitude on the part of the higher authorities. Under such divergent conditions it is not surprising that prison reform is still in its infancy.

East-West Talks Will Prove Futile

ACHESON'S PLEA FOR EQUAL STRENGTH

WASHINGTON, October 20. (PTI-Reuter).

AMERICAN Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today that discussions between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies were not likely to be productive until the two sides could talk from a basis of equal armed strength.

Mr. Acheson was asked at his weekly press conference to comment on the possibility of another conference of British, American, French and Soviet leaders to settle international differences.

The reporters quoted statements on this question made by the United States delegates to the United Nations Mr. John Foster Dulles, today, and a statement by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin earlier this week.

Mr. Acheson declined to comment directly on Mr. Bevin's statement.

He said he understood Mr. Dulles in his statements had been expressing the view which he (Mr. Acheson) had endorsed in a speech to the United Nations in September.

Mr. Acheson said he had pointed out that the United States was always ready to talk about any matter which people wanted to discuss with them—Russia or anyone else.

Mr. Bevin said in the House of Commons on Tuesday that the British Government would enter into any consultations with their friends on any proposals that might be considered if there was a real opportunity to solve some of the world problems.

(He also said the Government thought it important that any consultations between Big Powers should not be used as substitute for the "United Action For Peace" Plan agreed in the United Nations yesterday).

NEED FOR EQUALITY

Mr. Acheson added today that he did not think that such discussions were likely to be productive until people talked upon a basis of equality.

Before there could be any great hope of anything productive coming from such discussions with the Soviet Union, there would have to be a change in the attitude of the Soviet Union and a greater recognition by it that the United States and they were speaking from equal positions, he said.

By equal positions, Mr. Acheson said, it would mean reducing to some reasonable extent the great disparity in armed force existing between East and West.

He said it was very difficult to enter into productive negotiations on grave questions with the Soviet Union and when trouble was created from time to time either during, before or after the discussions, as it has been in the past.

EXAMPLE

Mr. Acheson quoted the attempts to negotiate an Austrian Treaty as an example.

In the Austrian Treaty discussions the United States has gone seven-eighths of the way and still the Russians would not talk about it.

The Austrian Treaty was one which unquestionably should be entered into.

Now the Soviet Union had decided to do nothing about the Austrian Treaty until something was done about something else in Trieste.

PRIORITY FOR INDO-CHINA

Referring to Indo-China, Mr. Acheson said that the Secretary for Defence Mr. George Marshall was giving priority to sending Military equipment to Indo-China.

Mr Acheson said he would not comment on the military situation in Indo-China where French forces have evacuated several northern outposts in recent days.

But, he said United States Ministers at the Franco-American Rearmament Talks here this week did discuss the question of the material which the French thought was necessary to develop the French Union force and three associated states in Indo-China.

Mr Marshall was now giving priority to that aspect of the discussions.

The United States had already sent a considerable amount of material to Indo-China and more was being rushed there as quickly as it could be assembled.

Mr Acheson added that United States Ministers and M Maurice Petsche and M Jules Moch French Finance and Defence Ministers had agreed upon the amount which would start France's programme.

The American Ministers pointed out, he said, that the whole concept of mutual aid between the North Atlantic countries should be worked out and indeed would be worked out on a multi-lateral basis through the council of deputies.

AID TO YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. Acheson, said that the State Department was studying Yugoslavia's request for 105 million dollars worth of aid to meet losses caused by the recent draught.

(Earlier today the Yugoslav Ambassador was saying that the Yugoslav Government "In spite of all efforts and an extreme limitation of consumption" found it would need 105 million dollars from abroad.)

Mr Acheson told his press conference that the State Department was studying the emergency needs of Yugoslavia and some way of dealing with them.

They would have to see to what extent it would be necessary to get Congressional authority.

Acheson Refutes Soviet Charges

BIG 3 NOT REARMING W. GERMANY

WASHINGTON, October 20 (PTI-Reuter): United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson today refuted Soviet charges that police forces being expanded in West Germany were military armed forces.

These police forces are being increased following agreement between hte "Big Three" Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and United States in New York.

Mr. Acheson spoke before reports had reached the State Department that M. Molotov was holding a conference in Prague with Eastern European Foreign Ministers to discuss the decisions on Germany reached at the Foreign Ministers' Big Three Conference in New York in September.

Mr. Acheson said he had not yet received the note which the Soviet Radio announced as having been sent to the British, French and United States Governments protesting that th. Big Three were rearming Germany.

Mr. Acheson recalled that the Big Three sent a note to the Soviet Union after meeting in London in May protesting against the formation of military units in Eastern Germany known as the Bereitschaften.

Mr. Acheson said today the Communists replied that these were merely a police force.

But everyone knew that was not the case he added.

The difference must be clear between the police force in Western Germany intended to deal with internal riot and uprising and the Bereitschaften in Eastern Germany with its military and air units, he said.

German Co-operation In Western Defence

LONDON, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill said here yesterday he hoped France would not become an obstacle to the idea of a common defence for Western Europe.

Britain's wartime Prime Minister said a Western defence front without Germany was impossible.

"I feel sure France will rise to the occasion," he said.

"There are no means of making a defence front for the west without the aid of the German nation in defending at least the soil they live on from Russian aggression and subjugation.

"I do not believe the United States would make great efforts and sacrifices which are required from her in Europe if narrow and unwise views prevail".

BALKAN-JI-BARI SILVER JUBILEE

Novel Programme Of Ghatkopar Branch

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Balkan-ji-Bari (Akhil Hind Balak Sangh) is celebrating its Silver Jubilee from the 29th of October to the 5th of November. The celebration among other things, include a huge procession and a grand exhibition at the Azad Maidan for a month, which will be inaugurated by Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombay, and will be visited by the Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the 5th of November.

Chief Minister, Shri B. G. Kher is the President of the All India Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Ghatkopar branch of the Balkan-ji-Bari intends to celebrate the occasion with a unique and novel procession in Ghatkopar on the morning on the 29th of this month. The Procession — a fancy dress procession — will consist of Children dressed up as characters from the history and Mythology of India. The present costumes of India will also be included and it will include children dressed up as Lord Buddha, Jesus Christ and Bahatma Gandhi — Children dressed up as Indian farmer and the Bombay Police. In short it will include every aspect of Indian Life.

The procession will also include all kinds of vehicles, starting from Bullock-Cart to the Modern Car. A mobile loudspeaker unit will accompany the procession. A unit consisting of Children wearing all sorts of masks, another unit of children covered with ballons, A third unit of children waving the flags of various Nations; these will also form a part of the procession.

The procession with all kinds of fancy dresses and all kinds of vehicles will be formed by about three thousand children and students of Ghatkopar.

THE BENGALS' EXODUS

CALCUTTA, October 21 (PTI): During the past 24 hours 2,611 Hindus and 1(959 Muslims arrived into West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 3,785 Hindus and 2,021 Muslims left, states a West Bengal Government press note issued today.

By air 58 Hindus and 42 Muslims arrived and 33 Hindus and 27 Muslims left.

Two Arrests For Murder Of Millhand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two arrests were made today by the city police in connection with the murder of the mill worker Narayan Krishna, of the Swan Mills, who was brutally done to death on October 18.

One of the arrested men, police said, is the nephew of a woman, who is stated to have had illicit relations with the deceased. Kashiram Surve, the nephew is said to have openly expressed his resentment at the relations his aunt had with the mill worker.

The other suspect is one Balraj Jadhav, who was taken into custody this morning for alleged possession of a knife, which is believed to have been used in the murder.

The police also recovered the golden earring which the deceased was wearing, from Jadhav.

Sub-Inspector Podar of the Crime Branch is investigating.

Prohibition Cases

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police detected 383 cases and arrested 148 persons during the week ended October 12 last. During the same period it seized 95 gallons of illicit liquor, 4,750 gallons of wash and 16 gallons of spirit.

Amalner Textile Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On the recommendation of the Industrial Court the Government of Bombay has transferred to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry the industrial dispute between the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh Amalner and the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company Limited, Amalner, regarding retrenchment of three employees.

The Boards will dispose of the dispute from the stage reached before the Industrial Court.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

Tender No. UPD/AT/1/1950.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) are invited for the purchase of the under-noted surplus stores:

STORE.	*QUANTITY.*	*LOCATION.*
1. Post Pickets (Hex) 6' MK. III made of hard wood, proofed against insects, with ring and staple at one end and spikes in bottom.	2,79,184 Nos.	C.O.D., Jubbulpore.
2 Sealing Compound suitable for jointing caps with primers.	1,09,877 lbs.	Ammunition Depot, Jubbulpore.
3. Extinguisher Fire Foam 2 Gallons Refills—Commercial use, cleaning of metals, washing of fabrics and neutralisation of acids.	95,871 Nos.	Ordnance Depot, Mathura.
4 Calcium Chloride lump—packed in one lb tins of interest to Ice manufacturers and Textile Industry.	8,900 lbs.	Engineering Park, Pathankot.
5. General purposes Soap cakes of 3 ozs. each.	2,04,384 Nos. 1,92,000 Nos. 48,000 Nos. 74,667 Nos.	Deputy Commissioners, Ludhiana, Hissar, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur.

Offers may be made for part quantities as detailed in the tender.

Last date of receipt of tenders	4 P.M. on 30th Nov. 1950.
Public opening of tenders	11 A.M. on 21st Nov. 1950.
The offers to remain open till	.. 6th Dec. 1950.

Tender No. UPD/AT/1/1950 containing particulars of stores and conditions of sale (Con. 117) may be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- per set from this office, Directorate General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Bombay, Calcutta and the Deputy Director of Supplies & Disposals, Madras. The tender form will serve as a PERMIT TO VIEW.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER (DISPOSALS)

15/240, Civil Lines, KANPUR.

AC/RCDK/126.

Need To Evolve New Strain Of Rice

RAJAJI INAUGURATES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

MYSORE, October 21, (PTI).

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, Minister without Portfolio, Government of India, stressed here today the need for evolving a strain of rice plant "emancipated from its expensive water habit" and creating conditions for growing jute freeing it "from its dangerous competition for cultivation with rice."

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who inaugurated the Central Food Technological Research Institute here, was referring to the country's food self-sufficiency drive and the need for scientific research and application of known technological processes to help increase agricultural yields and reducing waste of any kind.

"Food", he said, "is one of the major problems of the country and if by any chance you forget this, the rationing system would remind you of it every morning".

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "The main programme is no doubt that of growing more food by bringing under cultivation fresh areas any by increasing the yield of areas already under cultivation by improved methods and greater attention. Better manuring can easily increase the yield of the areas already under rice cultivation. The increase obtained by this would go a great way towards reducing the present deficit in food production.

"Over and above these main lines of action of increased and improved cultivation there are other things which we can and should do. This Technological Institute is intended to cover this supplemental ground.

PRESERVE ALL FOOD

"Many a little makes a mickle. We should preserve all food material which is liable to deteriorate with time, so that it may be available whenever we need it and we can use it. Scientific research and application of known technological process will help to reduce many kinds of waste and ensure the availability of locally produced valuable foods throughout the year. Dehydration is the oldest method of preservation of foodstuffs".

DEHYDRATION

After referring to the use of flattened rice and roasted pulses by the Mahratta soldiers and of vegetable products dried in sunlight by the people of the country, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "Science can help us in the matter of proper dehydration We can also investigate and adopt the more elaborate processes of hygienic preservation employed in foreign countries specially if we can devise methods of cheapening the processes and bring them within our means.

"There is an unlimited field for scientific technological work. The application of science to storage and transport can be considerable assistance in coping with our food problem. This institute will have a very important part to play in this respect".

Suggesting investigations into elimination of the harmful constituents of non-edible material and their conversion into healthy and attractive food, he said: "This also is a vast and a very important field of investigation in the plan of supplementing our food resources.

"Closely linked up wit hthis is the maintenance of nutritional standards by the use of staple subordiary foods.

This Institute will make research in evolving suitable methods for the fortification of foods and the production of supplementary foods and dietic accessories.

Another activity of this Institute will be food engineering in order to advise better ways of processing and utilising the foodstuffs that we use, so as to take the best ou oft them for our ailment".

"Besides all these", he continued "there is a great field of research wherein the men employed this institute could collaborate with those working in the agricultural department of government and those engaged in study and research in the institution under that deparment as well as the nutrition research laboratories now working at Coonoor.

NEW STRAIN

For instance, I have often dreamed of a strain of the rice plant emancipated from its expensive water habit which could, therefore, be cultivated on a more extensive scale than now. If the noble dog, best friend and companion of man could be evolved out of the wild wolf, why cannot rice be domesticated into a less expensive plant which need not depend on gigantic reservoirs of water?

"Again, I hope that this Institute may, as a part of its legitimate field of scientific research, work out along with the Agricultural Department of Economic, conditions for jute-growing and seek by experiment in laboratory and field to find suitable conditions for growing jute which may free it of its dangerous competition for cultivation space with rice.

Stressing the need for choosing "without favour or compromise" but respecting "only quality and aptitude", the scientists for the Institute, he said: "All problems of food which require close and high level scientific research would fall within the proper ambit of this Institute

Mr. Rajagopalachari paid a tribute to the scientific and research work done in the country before independence.

Concluding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I ask you all to join with me on this occasion to bless this enterprise.

The Central Food Technological Research Institute is one of the eleven national laboratories established under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It will deal with all aspects of food technology and be a place of reference.

The Institute is housed in the Cheluvamba mansion which was presented to the nation by the royal family of Mysore and was formally taken over by Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in December 1948.

The work on the production of synthetic rice has evolved several compositions involving the use of different cereals or tubers or combinations of both, together with seed cakes and other sources of protein. Another finding is the supplementary effect of tubers, such as tapioca and sweet potato to the cereal diets.

NO FOOD IMPORTS AFTER 1951

Nehru Re-affirms Policy

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his message on the occasion of the opening of the Government of India's Food Technological Institute here this evening said that food was of the first importance and its value could not be judged merely in money terms." We cannot depend on imports for our food and, therefore, we have laid down a target for food sufficiency. In spite of all difficulties and disasters we still adhere to that target and are trying to work up to it.

TOP PRIORITY

"During the last few years we have talked about food more perhaps than anything else. We have given top priority to the production of food grains or subsidiary foods. It is obvious that food is of the first importance and its value cannot be judged merely in money terms. We cannot depend on imports for our food and, therefore, we have laid down a target for food sfficiency. This is the 1951-52 season. In spite of all difficulties and disasters, we still adhere to that target and are trying to work up to it. We hope to succeed. I must always be remembered that food production has the highest priority.

"Some time ago, I have the pleasure of accepting from the Government of Mysore the fine building in which this institute is lodged. Now it is receiving the blessings of Shri C. Rajagopalachari. I look forward to good work being done there for the benefit of the nation."

BIG FOOD-SOLVING MEASURE

Dr. Bhatnagar's View

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, said the inauguration of this institute was the first big step which the Government of India had taken to solve the food problem by the technological as distinguished from the purely biological methods.

He declared "I have assured Rajaji and others who have made anxious enquiries about the immediate usefulness of this institute that within a year of its inauguration it will make a distinct contribution towards the solution of food shortages in India by its technological research".

Mr. M Thirumala Rao Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who spoke on the occasion urged the scientists to corelate pure and applied researches to apply to the daily needs of the vast populations, whose food problem was getting acute as time passed on.

While Governments he added utilised the latest discoveries of science in augmenting the agricultural resources and wealth of a country, it was also incumbent on them to see that proper preservation and storage of the foodgrains was effectively attended to.

Visit To Tirupati

TIRUPATI, Oct. 20 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari offered worship at the Sri Venkateswara temple today for the second time in his life.

The last time he visited the shrine was in his early boyhood 60 years ago, he confessed at a meeting here.

A decade ago Mr. Rajagopalachari visited Tirupati, the Municipal town with a population of 20,000 at the foot of the "Seven Hills". He had then declined an invitation to go up the hills because Harijans were not admitted into the temple. Harijan entry was enforced in the temple in 1947.

FOOD CRISIS FACES KASHMIR

JAMMU Oct. 21 (PTI): People of Jammu have to face acute food problem during this winter on account of the recent heavy floods over a vast area in the province, according to official sources here.

Inundations damaged Ranbir Canal which fertilizes Ranbirsingh Pura tehsil of Jammu known as the granary of the province. The canal being damaged, a large area of Ranbirsingh Pura tehsil is lying uncultivated. More than 5,000 acres of paddy land is reported to have been washed away by the floods.

The official sources said that more than 8 000 maunds of food grains were also swept away by the floods.

The State Government has managed to divert water of Tawai River into the canal but, the waterflow being insufficient, there is apprehension of food crisis.

Middle Class In U.K. Better Off

NUMBER OF RICH DECREASES

LONDON, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's biggest net income group today comprises people with between £250 and £500 a year. There are 9,152,000—nearly a tenth of the total population—whreas in 1938-39 there were only 1,940,000 in this group.

The income group between £150 and £250 a year—which used to be the biggest group in pre-war years—has also considerably increased from 4,630,000 in 1938-39 to 8,500,000.

The lowest income group between £135 to £150 on the other hand shows a sharp decline from 2,508,000 before the year to only 1,113,000 now.

Over one and a half million people now earn between £500 and £1000 net a year against 507,000.

The number earning between £1,000 and £2,000 a year has also jumped from 142,000 to 349,000.

At the other extreme, however, the heavy income tax and surtax charges on big money have weeded out 6,474 people from the £6000 net a year (since 1939) leaving a bare 86 in this group.

A man today, has to earn £100,000 a year to keep £6,354 for himself and his wife.

The identity of the 86 who are now the richest men in the land was not revealed by the Inland Revenue report on incomes.

LESS FUNDS FOR ASIA AVAILABLE

State Department Official's Prediction

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): A senior State Department official yesterday predicted that only a small amount of foreign investment funds would be available in the near future for the development of South Asia.

He was Mr. George Mcghee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. In a speech to the Far Eastern American Council of Industry and Commerce he said: "In view of world conditions, it is not likely that a large volume of private capital will flow from the United States or other developed countries into South Asia in the near future."

India and Pakistan in particular would be affected if ample investment funds were not made available, he said. Both must receive increased foreign investments if their development plans were to succeed.

"The longrange prospects for India and Pakitan are distinctly favourable", Mr. Mcghee added.

Though the International Bank had made three loans to India, and a mission from the Bank had left for Pakistan, "there will remain a considerable gap between the capital needs of the Sub-Continent and the present availabilities," he added.

"It is in the interest of the United States and of the free world that the resources of this area be developed for the people so that they can make economic progress, and strengthen their democratic Governments.

Plight Of Madhya Pradesh Crops

NAGPUR Oct 21 (PTI): Drought-affected standing Kharif crop paddy and to a lesser extent, jowar are fast deteriorating for want of rain in 17 out of 2 districts of the State according to the report on the sate of crops for the week ending October 11.

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CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

MASS MEETING OF GOANS: Jinnah Hall, Congress House, 10 p.m. to raise funds for Assam Relief.

SOCIAL GATHERING: Andras in city will meet at Kuver Kunj, Parsee Colony, 5-50 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharathi Day celebrations 9 a.m. Astik Samaj, Matunga.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS: Devaiga Sudaraka Sangh at 2-30 p.m. at C. J. Hall.

PARTISANS OF PEACE: Rally at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall 5-30 p.m.

UNTED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Man and Reality" 6-15 p.m.

DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY: A. K. Mukherjee to speak (sign language) on "Deaf and Dumb Problems in India", at C. L. Boy's High School, Dadar (B.B.) at 5 p.m.

Mayor Lays Foundation Of Housing Society

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sindhi Brahm-Kshatriya Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay performed its Foundation Stone laying Ceremony on Vijayadashmi day, the 20th October, Shri S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, performed the ceremony at Shanker Lane Kandivili on the plot purchased by the Society.

A big mandup was decorated with buntings, flowers and Indian flags to accommodate 1000 visitors. The Boy Scouts provided guard of honour to the Mayor.

Shri S. K. Patil appreciated the endeavour made by the Society in standing on their legs.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY Lecture on 'Horoscopical Forecast' by Prof. L. K. Chary — 5 p.m. at Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Chowpatty.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 22.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m., 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m., 1-20 p.m., 6 Gujerati 8-45 a.m., 7-45, 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m., 1-40 p.m., Malayalam 7-30 a.m., 7-30 pm., Marathi 9-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., Oriya 7-15 a.m., 1-10 p.m. 7-15, 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m., 2 p.m., 7-15 Telugu 7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7. Urdu 9 a.m., 8 p.m

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat, 7-40 Programme Summary, 7-45 Ranjan Joshi, L. G. songs, 8-15 R. N. Karkare, Khayal, 11-45 Sarang Ke Do Roop, 12-15 p.m. For Women, (Gujarathi), 1-10 R. N. Karkare, Khayal, 1-40 Among My Souvenirs, 5-30 Suman Athalye, Khayal, 5-45 Ranjan Joshi, L. G. songs, 6-10 Gujarati Geet, 6-20 G. G. Kharadkar, Violin, 6-50 Suman Athalye, Khayal, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Violin and Clarionet, Dhun Bhajan, 7-30 Baban Manjrekar, Khayal, 7-45 For Industrial Workers, 8-30 Shrikant Thakre, Violin, 8-45 Ranjan Joshi, L. G. songs, 9-15 Kalyani Vardarajan, Veena, Karnatic Music, 9-45 Rural Reconstruction in Bombay State, 10 Mark Robinson Pianoforte.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Bangal Prabhat, 7-40 As in Bombay A, 8 V. K. Pradhan, Violin, 8-45 R. N. Karkare, Abhang, 11 Tare Sitare, 11-45 As in Bombay, 12-15 p.m. Beete Din, 1 J. S. Kamat, Marathi Pad, 1-10 As in Bombay A, 1-30 R. N. Karkare, Khayal, 1-50 Baban Manjrekar, Khayal, 2-10 S. K. Abhyankar, Vocal Music, 5-30 For Children, Marathi, 6 J. S. Kamat, Marathi Pad, 6-20 For the Villagers, Marathi, 6-50 For the Villagers, Kannada, 8-15 J. S. Kamat, Light M. songs, 8-30 Film Review, 8-45 R. N. Karkare, Lm. songs, 9-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi, 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 10 Gokhulibai Kadodkar, Khayal.

BARODA

8-15 a.m. Bhairavi Rag, 9 Chandrakant Shetye, Violin, 9-10 Mohammad Arif Kanchwala and Party, 6-20 p.m. As in Ahmedabad, 6-30 Programme for Rural Listeners, 7 Mohurram, Special Programme, Marsia, 7-30 Khayal, 8-10 Locals 8-30 Apani Farmaish, 9-15 Mohammad Arif Kanchwala and Party, 9-30 Darbari ane Adana.

AHMEDABAD

8-15 a.m. Bedard, 9 Children's Programme, 6-20 p.m. Kantilal Arya, 6-30 Air Artist, Sitar, 6-45 Rajat Pat, 7 As in Baroda, 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate, 8 Locals, 8-5 Kantilal Arya, Bhajans, 8-30 AIR Artist, Sitar, 8-45 Suverna Dalal, G. songs, 9-15 Shama, 9-30 As in Baroda.

CHEQUES STOLEN IN TRANSIT & FORGED

Suspect Arrested On City Firm's Complaint

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ARRESTED on charges of theft, forgery and cheating, Ghanshamdas Narayandas Dadlani was produced at the Esplanade Police Court today.

The facts of the case, according to the police, are that the accused intercepted cheques, belonging to a city business firm in transit, forged them and presented to the bank for cashing through his agents.

The complainant in the case is the Manager of Trustin Limited, Bombay. It was the practice of the firm to send blank cheques to the Director of the concern who, resided at Ahmedabad for signature. On the 14th of this month, three blank cheques were sent by the manager to Indrakant Tricumlal, the Director, for signature. He did not get back the cheques signed, even after a long time.

Four days later, he received a message from his bankers, the National Savings Bank, Limited, Bombay, stating that a cheque for Rs. 4,331 in favour of Dadlani was presented to them through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The complainant informed the bank not to make any payment as he suspected the cheque might have been stolen in transit.

The next day, another cheque for Rs. 5,000 belonging to the firm, was presented to the same bank in favour of one Jayantilal J. Shah.

Enquiries are said to have revealed that the cheques were presented to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the name of Dadlani. He was traced and arrested by the police on Saturday. On interrogation, the accused is reported to have stated that the cheques were given to him by one of his friends, whose name he did not disclose.

He was granted bail in a sum of Rs. 5,000.

Ticket Checker On Bribery Charge

The Bandra Railway Police is alleged to have caught red-handed a ticket checker while accepting bribe on Thursday last.

Presidency Magistrate Mr. J. M. Barot today sanctioned permission to to the complainant, Santilal Jiwabhai, to investigate the offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act on a petition being filed by him.

The complainant in his statement to the police said that ticket collector, Jamatmal Shanketral Lalla, was stationed at Khar threatened to prosecute him, as he was found without a ticket. If, however the complainant paid him Rs. 5 he would be let off.

The complainant reported the matter to the police and the usual trap of marked money was laid and the T. C. was caught and marked notes were recovered from him.

Explaining the circumstances under which he had to travel without a ticket, Shantilal Jiwabhai said that he had forgotton his muster book on the Khar Railway Station on the night of October 18 and as such he returned from Dadar to Khar to inquire about the book. The T. C. with the help of another accomplice who posed as a police constable in plain clothes held him up and refused to hand over the muster book or let him off without the payment of Rs. 5 each to the two of them.

Alleged Cheat Arrested

Sundersingh Ramsingh, who is alleged to have posed as a finance broker and cheated the proprietor of a city engineering firm, was arrested early this morning by the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

Producing the accused before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today, the police stated that Ramsingh approached the complainant, who was in need of a loan of Rs. 20,000, and offered to give him the money at 8 per cent interest.

Both of them went to an advocate and a draft agreement in this connection was signed. Before the agreement was finalised, the accused is stated to have demanded Rs. 1,000 from the businessman for preliminary expenses. This amount was paid to the accused, the police told the Magistrate.

Subsequently Ramsingh went to the complainant and told him that the agreement hs to be cancelled as his partner did not agree to the terms. The business man demanded the money he gave the accused for preliminary expenses. As the latter gave evasive replies, the complainant informed the police, who arrested Ramsingh.

The suspect was enlarged on bail by the Magistrate.

Yound Girl Relieved Of Ornaments

Three young girls under ten were led astray from their homes and relieved of the ornaments on their person police reported today.

The first of them, who stays at Kalbadevi, had been to her uncle's house at C.P. Tank and was playing outside when a stranger approached her. Luring her with the offer of a box of crackers, he took her to Panaswadi in a virtoria and quietly removed ornaments worth Rs. 400 from her person.

Two other children were taken to Charni Road gardens by another stranger and robbed them of all the ornaments. An old woman who was passing by saw the children weeping later and took them home.

Boy Crushed To Death Under Cloth Bale

Hasmukhlal Jayantilal, a young boy, who was walking along Champa Gulli yesterday, was crushed to death by a bale of cloth which fell off a lorry.

Sub-Inspector Doctor of the Princess Street has arrested Sakharam Ram Puthekar, who was emptying the loaded lorry of cloth bales, on a charge of criminal negligence.

15 Pounds Of Ganja Seized: 2 Arrests

Deputy Inspector Paltanwala, and Sub-Inspectors Rao and Patharphekar of the Dongri Police carried out a raid yesterday on two houses at Nishanpada and Chinchbunder from where they seized 15 pounds of 'ganja' valued at Rs. 1,100.

Two Pathan brothers, Yakub and Fazal Raheman, known to be 'international smugglers' of ganja, opium and other contraband, were put under arrest.

3 Strangers Stab A Person

Babu Tukaram, a resident of Santa Cruz, who was walking along the Juhu Road this morning was set upon by three strangers and stabbed, police reported today.

Babu Tukaram has been admitted into a hospital with twelve knife wounds.

Shankar Laxman, who is alleged to have been on inimical terms with Tukaram has been arrested on suspicion.

Armed Men Kill A Constable

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 21 (UPI): A police outpost at Tandur, in Gulbarga district, was attacked by armed men some three days ago, and one head constable was shot dead and four constables were wounded, according to a report received here today.

It is believed that the miscreants used hand grenades on the injured police outpost.

The raiders, who made a surprise attack, decamped with three guns and some ammunition.

The wounded constables have been brought here and admitted into the Osmania Hospital.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN WEST BENGAL

All-India Weather

POONA, October 21 (PTI): The following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday:

The depression in the Bay of Bengal is centred this morning about 150 miles south-east of Calcutta. It is likely to weaken and move into Eastern Pakistan as a low pressure wave. It has caused widespread rain in Assam and West Bengal. Rainfall has also occurred locally in Orissa and at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Mysore, Tamilnad and coastal Andhradesa.

Night temperatures were below normal over the whole country outside the extreme south of the Peninsula and were eight to ten degrees below normal in Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad and the adjoining parts of west Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be widespread and locally heavy in Assam. There will be local rain in West Bengal and a few showers in and around Tamilnad.

Night temperatures will fall in West Bengal and Orissa and rise in the Punjab (I) and north Rajasthan.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches for the past 24 hours from October 1, 1950, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:

Abu 80 67 0 0 minus 0.5 Ahmedabad 98 64 0 0 minus 0.2 Ambala 90 58 0 0 minus 0.6 Bangalore 82 67 0 7.3 plus 2.7 Baroda 96 61 0 0 minus 1.5 Belgaum 82 56 0 8.2 plus 4.6 Bhavanagar 98 69 0 0 minus 0.8 Bhuj 99 70 0 0 minus 0.2 BOMBAY 93 72 0 1.4 minus 0.5 Calcutta 73 69 0.1 4.8 plus 1.1 Cuttack 80 71 0.1 1.0 minus 3.3 Darjiling 64 48 0 0.9 minus 3.8 Delhi 90 68 0 0 minus 0.3 Harnai 94 75 0 2.0 Indore 91 57 0 0.1 minus 0.7 Jubbulpore 90 68 0 0.4 minus 0.9 Kanpur 91 61 0 0 minus 1.2 Kolhapur 85 58 0 7.6 — Lucknow 91 61 0 0.1 minus 1.0 Madras 90 76 0 5.9 minus 0.9 Mahabaleshwar 75 58 0 8.2 plus 3.2 Mussorie 66 48 0 0 minus 1.1 Mysore 84 69 — 3.1 minus 1.9 Nagpur 89 60 0 0.5 minus 1.0 Ootacamund 65 50 0 8.0 plus 2.5 Patiala 89 56 0 0 — Patna 91 71 0 0 minus 2.0 Poona 88 59 0 2.8 plus 0.3 Rajkot 98 — — — — Ranchi 78 62 0 1.1 minus 1.1 Shillong 59 56 0.9 2.3 minus — Simla 62 49 0 0 minus 9.7 Surat — 67 0 0 minus 0.9.

Stromboli Volcano Spouts Flames

MESSINA, (Sicily), Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): The island volcano of Stromboli was last night spouting flames and ashes after a violent eruption preceded by an earthquake.

White-hot streams of lava flowed down the steep mountainside into the sea, making it boil and steam.

No casualities have been reported by the islands small population of fishermen, who were able to get clear of the track.

Stromboli is one of the Lipari islands off the north-tip of Sicily.

One Killed, Two Hurt In Faction Fight

KARNAL, Oct. 21 (PTI): One person was killed and three others seriously injured in a faction fight between two parties of refugees in the village of Budhanpura in the Karnal tehsil of the Punjab.

The trouble, it is alleged, arose over the possession of a piece of land which had formerly been allotted to one party but had now been given to the other.

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Hyderabad Police Enter Quarter Finals

KAMPTEE OUTPLAYED IN ROVERS CUP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hyderabad Police joined Tatas, Raiders, Wimco's, G.I.P. Rashid's, Aryans and Burmah Shell in the quarter final round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament by easily despo sing off Rabbani Club from Kamptee by four goals to one, at the Cooperage this evening.

There was little doubt about the superiority of the Hyderabad side. They comoined in a far better measure than their opponents and had the Kamptee side's defence not shown up so splendidly a regular massacre would have taken place.

T. Ford, Kamptee's full back was outstanding in defence and his timely saves were a pleasure to watch. Right inner Ibrahim and outer Sallier kept the attack going to some advantage.

As for Hyderabad, the winners, their win was creditable, but they could have done better. They possess seven provincial players. Their win was expected, but certainly with such a team they displaved a very mediocre type of game.

Sussay (Jr.) their left inner was their mainstay in attack acquitting himself well in the forward line and his two grand goals does him full honours. Abdulla, the right winger was dangerous in parts.

In the twenty-fifth minute of the first half Hyderabad Police took the lead through their enterprising inside left Sussay, who headed in a pass from right outer Abdulla.

Three minutes later, Rabbani equalized due to Hyderabad goalkeeper's misjudgment. He dived out to collect a goalmouth centre and Ibrahim the right inner headed in.

Five minutes after resumption Hyderabad again jumped into the lead through Sussay. He converted a pass from right outer Abdulla.

But things were not going all their way for Hyderabad. They soon found Rabbani back in their territory and had their forwards had some dash, they may have got at least two goals.

Outside left tried thrice to do something on his own. He twice sent in goalmouth shots with only the goalie at his mercy, but he had the displeasure of seeing both drives go wide.

However, the same player saw a grand effort by him being deflected into goal by right back Ramloo. Abdulla completed his side's tally scoring the fourth goal from a pass from the right.

The teams were:— HYDERABAD POLICE (DECCAN): Eryye; Aziz, Fruvail, Patrick, Jamal Noor; Abdulla, Laiq Asgar, Sussay (Jr.) Mohmood.

RABBANI F.C. (KAMPTEE):— Ganguly; Ramloo, T. Ford; Azimuddin, Matin, Marsaioh; Sallier Ibrahim Patia Khurshed, Izhar.

Referee:— P. S. Gopalan.

GEORGIAN CUP QUARTER FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By virtue of a 2-1 victory over Vijay Kumar Club the senior outfit of Bharat Bhushan made the semi-final grade of the Georgian Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-45 p.m. Sportscribes (Press) vs. Whistlers (Referees) (Challenge).

5 p.m. Aryans vs Rashids (Rovers)

TABLE TENNIS

Times Sports Club

4 p.m. Third and fourth round of Men's Singles followed by third round of Men's Doubles.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

4 p.m. Bhim Star (Deolali) vs. Parel Greenfield (Georgian Cup).

5 p.m. India Culture League vs Raiders from Lahore (Exhibition Match for Asv Relief Fund).

ALL ROUND DISPLAY BY K. JETHANAND

GYMKHANA CRICKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four matches were played in Gymkhana Cricket; three of which resulted in a definite decision, while the fourth one remained undecided thus resulting in a draw.

Both bowlers and batsmen fair well in a half-day matches and several good performances were witnessed.

Good performances with bat were that of R. G. Asher's 47, G. J. Dabholkar's 41, M. M. Randay's not-out 79, D. H. Wadia's 43, Mansoor Shaikh's retired 39, W. Martyres' not-out 42, and S. Mullock's 49.

The following bowlers faired well with the leather and they were: M. Wagh's 2 for 19, Kazi's 5 for 29; Omprakash's 4 for 25; N. C. Jhaveri's 5 for 14; Collin's 3 for 36; D. W. Mather's 2 for 18; and Jethanand's 6 for 49.

The following were the results of the matches played.

Parsi Gymkhana beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" by seven wickets and 23 runs at the Kennedy Sea-face.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "A": 151 for 3 wickets declared (R. G. Asher 47, G. J. Dabholkar 41, K. M. Bhatia not-out 29; K. K. Katrak 2 for 25) lost to PARSI GYMKHANA: 174 for 3 wickets (M. M. Panday not-out 79, D. H. Wadia 43).

Reserve Bank of India Sports Club "A" beat Grant Medical College Gymkhana by four wickets and 6 runs at the Kennedy Sea-face.

G.M.C. GYMKHANA: 101 for 6 wickets declared (Mansur Shaikh retired 39, Chhotani 30; M. Wagh 2 for 19) lost to RESERVE BANK OF INDIA S.C. "A" 107 for 6 wkts (W. Martyres not-out 42, L. D'Sa 24; Kazi 5 for 29).

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat National Bank of India Sports Club by 44 runs at the Kennedy Sea-face

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "B": 78 for 8 wickets declared (N. B. Madhiwala not-out 30; Omprakash 4 for 25) beat NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA S.C.: 34 (N. C. Jhaveri 5 for 14).

Bombay Gymkhana "B" drew with Reserve Bank of India Sports Club "B" at Azad Maidan.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA S.C. "B": 146 for 7 wickets declared (K. Jethanand 27, B. Mamdapenkar 26, Y. Mhatre 25, H. Rao not-out 24; Collins 3 for 36) drew with BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B": 145 for 8 wickets (S. Mullock 49, H. P. Mather 23, Jethanand 6 for 49).

PRIEST TO RESORT TO SATYAGRAHA

Ultimatum To Prevent Sunday Cricket

WRITTLE, (Essex), Oct. 21. (PTI-Reuter): The Parish Council here have been handed an ultimatum by the Reverend Harold Monk, 61-year-old Minister of the Congregational Chapel, to the effect that if they allow Sunday cricket next season on the village green he will stand between the wickets and stay there as a protest.

The village cricket club have applied for permission to play on the green on Sunday next summer between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. and the Parish Council have called a special meeting of the villagers to consider the matter.

Said Mr. Monk: "I will do everything in my power to hinder Sunday cricket on our green."

C.C.I.'s. Narrow win Over Maharashtra

UNBEATEN CENTURY BY V.L. MANJAREKAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Resuming their innings with the over-night score of 258 runs for 4 wickets Maharashtra Cricket Association of Poona declared their innings closed at the total 306 for the loss of 5 wickets. M. R. Rege who was unbeaten yesterday with his individual score of 147 runs retired and did not come out to beat today.

Y. N. Gokhale and M. C. Datar took their side's total from 258 to 306 without being separated and at the same total Rajasaheb of Jath applied the closure.

Cricket Club of India replied with 315 runs for the loss of the whole side and thus won the encounter by a small margin of 9 runs. Thanks to some fine unbeaten century by that young promising allrounder—who is knocking at the door of Test Cricket —V. L. Manjarekar and some handsome contributions of 48 and 46 runs by K. Bose and Madhu Amersey that C. C. I. were able to collect 315 runs to win the tie.

S. Dhanwade—slow googli bowler—took 4 wickets for 65 runs; while D. G. Chowdhari captured 3 for 74 runs for Maharashtra Cricket Association.

The following were the complete scores.

Maharashtra Cricket Association (Poona):—

M. A. Barve C. K. Bose b. M. A. Latiff 20, M. R. Rege retired 147, B. B. Nimbalkar c. Madhu Amersey b. Aby Abraham 2, C. Chabukswar c. Madhu Amersey b. G. S. Ramchand 12, Rajasaheb of Jath c. Madhu Amersey b. Aby Abraham 49, Y. N. Gokhale not out 53, M. C. Datar not out 15, rest did not bat, Extras 8, TOTAL 306 for loss of 5 wickets declared.

Fall of Wickets:— 1/44; 2/49; 3/98; 4/215; 5/258.

Bowling Analysis:— G. S. Ramchand 28-7-57-1; Aby Abraham 35-9-90-2; M. A. Latiff 30-5-62-1; Taufique Hussein 10-0-41-0; C. H. Chandarana 12-2-24-0; V. L. Manjarekar 7-2-22-0; N. Kureshi 2-1-2-0.

C. C. I.:—

K. Bose (Captain) c. Chowdhari b. S. Dhanwade 48, J. A. Dadyseth b. B. B. Nimbalkar 4, Madhu Amersey b. S. Dhanwade 46, G. S. Ramchand b. J. Chowdhari 39, V. L. Manjarekar not out 104, Aby Abraham St. Barne b. D. G. Chowdhari 11, Taufique Hussein l.b.w. D. G. Chowdhari 1, J. Seth b. M. R. Rege 37, N. Kureshi l.b.w. S. Dhanwade 8, C. H. Chandarana b. S. Dhanwade 0, M. A. Latiff c. Barne b. M. R. Rege 7, Extras 10, TOTAL 315.

Fall of Wickets:— 1/13; 2/90; 3/116; 4/166; 5/197; 6/201; 7/218; 8/306; 9/306; 10/315.

Bowling Analysis:— B. B. Nimbalkar 7-1-42-1; Y. N. Gokhale 9-1-48-0; P. G. Joshi 4-0-24-0; S. Dhanwade 18-2-65-4; M. R. Rege 10-2-37-2; D. G. Chowdhari 20-3-74-3; Rajasaheb of Jath 5-2-15-0.

European Hockey Team May Visit India

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21. (PTI).

A hockey team from Europe may visit India on a three month tour next winter, it was learnt here today. The tour will commence from November 1951.

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee, vice-President, Indian Hockey Federation, who will be India's representative at the biennial meeting of the Federation Internationale de Hockey at Barcelona (Spain) will, it is learnt, visit U. K., Netherlands and West Germany next month to finalise the arrangements for the visit of a hockey team from one of these countries.

The Indian Hockey Federation is arranging this tour to provide more extensive practice to Indian players before they participate in the Helsinki Olympiad in July 1952.

Rich Australian Race Won By Grey Horse For First Time

MELBOURNE, Oct. 21. (PTI-Reuter): For the first time in the 71-years history of the Coalfield Cup over one and a half miles here, the race was today won by a grey—Grey Boots the favourite which led home the twenty runners of this £,000 event.

Grey Boots, carried seven stone thirteen lbs. and started at the generous odds of 7/1.

He covered the course in two minutes thirtyone seconds Chiequita (8-12) a 15/1 chance was second with Saxony (8-7) 25/1 third.

KANGA CRICKET LEAGUE

Fixtures For Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the fixtures of the matches to be played in Dr. Kanga Cricket League on Sunday 22nd.

DIVISION "A"

Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Vs. Dadar Union Sporting Club on Islam Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs M. S. Merchant and S. M. Makhija.

National Cricket Club Vs. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs K. A. Pradhan and J. G. Rangnekar.

Shivaji Park Gymkhana Vs. Fort Vijay Cricket Club on Shivaji Park Gymkhana Ground at Shivaji Park. Umpires:— Messrs S. V. Gangoli and M. V. Chitnis.

Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club Vs. Baronet Cricket Club on Baronet C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs M. R. Bhickaji and K. R. Vaidya.

Sunder Cricket Club Vs. Jolly Cricketers on Sunder C. C. Ground at Cross Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs D. K. Naik and J. R. Patel.

Islam Gymkhana Vs. Cricket Club of India on the Brabourne Stadium. Umpires:— Messrs R. C. Borges and P. P. Umrigar.

DIVISION "B"

New Hind Sporting Club Vs. Bombay City Police Club. on Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs D. M. Bhise and P. R. Bharucha.

Naoroz Cricket Club Vs. Dadar Parsi Colony Sporting Club on Dadar Parsi Colony S. C. Ground at Matunga. Umpires:— Messrs M. R. Koli and S. P. Thosar.

Brothers' Club Vs. Khar Gymkhana on Khar Gymkhana Ground at Khar. Umpires:— Messrs R. D. Kumbhar and S. K. Kama.

Parsee Gymkhana Vs. Sind Hindus Sports Club on Parsee Gymkhana Ground at Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs G. R. Morporia and A. N. Desai.

Parsi Cyclists Sports Club Vs. Prabhu Young Cricketers on Parsi Cyclists S. C. Ground at Azad Maid Umpires:— Messrs G. K. Nadiraha and R. Shrinivasan.

DIVISION "C"

Bandra Gymkhana Vs. Pathare Prabhu Cricketers on Matunga Gymkhana Ground at Matunga. Umpires:— Messrs H. A. Tata and M. S. Joseph.

John Bright Cricket Club Vs. Sassanian Cricket Club on Sassanian C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs A. M. Mamsa and H. S. Mehta.

Cresent Cricket Club Vs. New Social Union Cricket Club on Young Zoroastrian C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs J. S. Irani and E. P. Pavri.

Friends' Union Sports Club Vs. Ghatkopar Jolly Cricket Club on Naoroz C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs K. T. Pandit and D. F. Panthaki.

Bhatia Cricket Club Vs. Aga Khan Gymkhana on Fort Vijay C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs R. V. Limaye and B. A. Sakhardande.

WASHBROOK ARRIVES IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter).

Cyril Washbrook, Lancashire and England opening batsman arrived here by air from England this morning.

He is on his way to Adelaide, where he will join the M. C. C. team after their current match against Western Australia in Perth.

Washbrook said he would have daily batting practice until his team mates arrived.

Commonwealth Cricketers Leave For Dehra Dun

NEW DELHI Oct. 21.

Members of the Commonwealth Cricket Team now touring India, arrived here today by air from Ahmedabad.

They were received at the Wellington Airport, by Wing Commander K. B. R. Joshi, Deputy Director of Personnel (S) and Squadron Leader K.L. Khanna of Air H. Q.

The commonwealth team left this afternoon for Dehra Dun where they will meet the Services eleven in a three-day match, starting on Sunday, October 22.

TIMES SHIELD TABLE TENNIS

Parsee Gymkhana Win Herbert Smith Trophy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Parsee Gymkhana scored a narrow win over Kanara Saraswat in the final of the Herbert Smith Table Tennis team Championship winning by three matches to two.

Parsee Gymkhana were represented by D. H. Kapadia and Soli Shroff. Kapadia shaped well to win both his singles matches while Shroff only won one singles game. The pair then lost the doubles and Shroff was beaten in one of his singles matches.

In the Open Championship S. L. Bajaj and K. S. Ganesh qualified to meet each other in the final of the Junior's singles, while seeded pairs fared well in the Men's doubles.

The following were the results:—

JUNIOR SINGLES (Semi-Finals)

S. L. Bajaj beat D. Pundole 21-14, 21-13. K. S. Ganesh w.o. P. Kharas.

MEN'S DOUBLES (First Round)

S. N. Gandhi and B. . Baliga beat A. Lopes and S. Swami 21-16, 21-6. David Solomon and D. N. Bhatkal beat G. P. Nazareth and A. Benjamin 21-1, 21-10. P. D. Hilloo and F. K. Bode w.o. B. Surendra and R. K. Karkera. Basha Laljee and P. Abraham beat J. G. Jogidasani and K. C. Rai 21-13, 21-12. D. Somaya and C. R. Kolekar beat V. Ranganath and R. N. Murthyswami 21-13, 21-6. N. J. Nensey and V. V. Prabhu beat D. M. Irani and M. Punvani 17-21, 21-14 22-20. Dinanath and Uppani beat H. D'Souza and R. Rodrigues 21-23, 21-19, 21-14. G. Sahadev and D. D Walawalkar beat J G Kajaria and S Mehta 21-13, 21-16, Y. M. Mahajan & U S Bangera beat D Surya and K Luxman 21-11, 21-11

SECOND ROUND

Y. M. Mahajan and U. S. Bangera beat M. Shinde and I. Swami 14-21, 21-13, 23-21, 21-11. B. P. Baliga and S. N. Gandhi beat N. J. Nensey and V. V. Prabhu 19-21, 21-18, 21-17, 21-6 D. Somaya and C.R. Kolekar beat L. L. D'Souza and Mahadoo 21-8, 21-11, 21-12. N. B. Mistry and V. N. Nadkarni beat David Solomon and D. N. Bhatkal 21-7, 21-9, 20-22, 21-15. Basha Laljee and P. Abraham beat M. Shrinivas and K. J. Anaokar 21-17, 21-12, 21-8. Sam Motiwalla and Soli Shroff beat P. D. Hilloo and F. J. Bode 21-10, 21-15, 21-12, S. K. Thackersey and A. L. Jacob beat Dinanath and Uppani 21-23, 21-16, 21-19, 21-15. Ossie Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat D. D. Walawalkar and G. Sahadev 21-19, 21-13, 21-15.

HERBERT SHIELD (Finals)

PARSEE GYM. "A" BEAT KANARA SARASWAT "A" BY THREE MATCHES TO TWO. D. H. Kapadia beat V. M. Nadkarni 21-17, 12-21, 21-19; beat C. N. Honavar 21-9, 12-9. Soli Shroff beat C. N. Honavar 18-21, 21-18, 21-9, lost to V. M. Nadkarni 21-9, 21-16. D. H. Kapadia and Soli Shroff lost to V. M. Nadkarni and C. N. Honavar 17-21, 24-22, 21-23.

Sportscribes Vs Whistlers

CHALLENGE GAME AT COOPERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Football Sportscribes selected from the pen-pushers at the Cooperage will play their challengers the Referees XI on Sunday, October 22 at 4 p.m. at the Cooperage.

Mr. A.P.S. Talyarkhan and Mr. J.C. Maitra will officiate as referees in the absence of the regulars, who will be maintaining their reputation.

The players for the rival teams will be selected from among the following:-

SPORTSCRIBES XI: Reggie Rodrigues (Captain); Leyland D'rouza Melecio Dias (Times); C. S. A. Swami Edgar Ellis; Charlie Braganza (National Standard) Eddie Fernandes (Chronicle) Sarate (Sentinel); Agnel D'Souza; Vincent Pereira; Owen Perreira (Frees Press); Sunny Cohen (Evening Star); Ram (Blitz); Joe Crasto (Bharat); Ganguly (Eves Weekly) Shirke (Press Photographer);

REFFREES XI: D. M. Mendon (Captain); J.P. D'Mello, A.T. Vaidya; R.S. Mani.; S.R. Shetty; C.V. Rajan; P.S. Copalan; T.S. Mani; D.P. Pithran; R. Dantes; B. Almeida.

Reserves: N.A. Kottan; F.M. Lobo; J.P. Pinto; P.A. Narayan.

BAD LIGHT AGAIN STOPS PLAY

Brian Close's Maiden Century In Australia

PARTH, October 21, (PTI-Reuter): A maiden century by 19-year old Brian Close Yorkshire all-rounder and youngest member of the M.C.C. tourng team, dominated the second day's play in the 4-day match against Western Australia today.

The M.C.C. declared at 434 for nine at tea, and the State replied with 43 for zero in 95 minutes before bad light stopped play ten minutes short of stump-drawing time.

Close played a great part in helping the M.C.C. to continue their recovery after the bad start yesterday. His 108 was the highest score of the innings and his top score in first class cricket. He drove, hooked and pulled with precision when opportunity offered, yet stood firm and played for his side at critical moments.

Such occasions arose when Dewes and Freddie Brown left early.

He made a few strokes which went to hand, but he did not give a real chance in an innings which included eleven fours and took him just over three hours.

Dewes, who helped in the recovery yesterday, was dismissed today when only six short of his century and Brown stayed for only a short while.

Then, Godfrey Evans and Alec Bedser took part in two useful stands with the young Yorkshireman, and the M.C.C. recovery was complete.

When Western Australia batted the M.C.C. bowlers did so well to an attacking field that scoring opportunities were few and only 43 runs could be scored in the 95 minutes available.

SCORE BOARD

M.C.C. (First Innings)

R. T. Simpson c Munro b Dunn	0
D. S. Sheppard c Munro b Puckett	5
Parkhouse b Herbert	14
Compton c Munro b Dunn	106
Bailey c Munro b Dunn	1
Dewes c and b Frankish	94
Brown c Puckett b Frankish	7
Evans c Puckett b Dunn	43
Close not out	108
Bedser c Puckett b Frankish	42
Wright not out	0
Extras	14
Total (for 9 wickets decl.)	434

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dunn	32	10	105	4
Puckett	33	4	104	1
Herbert	26	3	127	1
Frankish	16	2	52	3
Langdon	4	2	16	0
Rigg	2	0	6	0
Edwards	1	0	10	0

WEST AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Charlesworth not out	11
Carmody not out	30
Extras	2
Total (for no loss)	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bailey	4	2	17	0
Bedser	6	2	6	0
Close	3	0	8	0
Brown	3	0	7	0
Wright	5	0	7	0

PETROL RATIONING GOES

NEW DELHI, October 21: With effect from the 22nd Oct. 1950, petrol rationing will be abolished throughout India, excepting Uttar Pradesh.

Rationing of petrol is being retained in U.P. for the present in order to ensure increased utilisation of power alcohol admixed with petrol as motor fuel. Steps are being taken to expedite necessary arrangements for admixing power alcohol with petrol in all districts of U.P. so as to make possible abolition of petrol rationing in that State also in due course.

CEILING PRICE OF HAY INCREASED

Crop Position Bad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to continue the present ceiling price of Rs. 45 per one thousand lbs. of the best variety of hay in Greater Bombay and 47 scheduled villages in the Thana taluka during the hay season commencing from November 1, next.

The present ceiling price of Rs. 39 per thousand lbs. f.o.r. in Thana and Surat districts, excluding 47 scheduled villages in Thana taluka, will also continue during the 1950-51 season. The prices for lower varieties of grass will be adjusted by the trade in relation to the ceiling prices.

In April last, the Government had announced a decrease in the prices of hay with effect from November 1. But in view of the poor hay crop during 1949-50 season, resulting in the absence of any carry-over for the next season, and unsatisfactory prospects of grass crop during the season 1950-51, it has become necessary to encourage the maximum production of hay in the producing area. Hence this decision to continue the present prices of hay.

Calcutta Tramways' Future

LONDON Oct. 21. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. D. E. Webb, who has been appointed Deputy Chairman of Calcutta Tramways Company, is going to Calcutta early in November to continue negotiations on the Company's future.

U. N. BAG 7,000 RED KOREANS

Field Day For Air Force

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, (PTI): United Nations forces took more than 7,000 prisoners in Korea yesterday—the largest bag for any one day since the conflict began, the United States Army reported today.

A spokesman told reporters that 5,600 prisoners were taken by the American 24th Division alone.

He added that roads leading north and north-west of Pyongyang, the North Korea capital, were reported choked with vehicles and North Korean troops.

The landings made by United Nations paratroopers would block the main escape routes, he added.

"This situation should give the United Nations Air Force a field day", he said.

Anti-Hoarding Drive In Assam

SHILLONG Oct. 21 (UPI): The Government of Assam has launched a drive to unearth hoarded food stocks and to take strict measures against hoarding, smuggling and profiteering.

A press note today states that the Government has decided to resort to mass seizure of foodgrains with the help of armed police in certain selected surplus areas of the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Cachar. Already by enforcing the mass seizure scheme in four selected areas, Government has been able to seize nearly 40,000 maunds of paddy.

DISTRIBUTION

In order to meet the local scarcity in the areas selected for mass seizure of hoarded stocks, two maunds of paddy or one maund of rice will be sold at controlled rates to each of the needy families residing in those areas and having not more than five members. Double the quantity will be sold to families having more than five members. This will relieve, the Government believes, local scarcity and also make the balance available for transport to other needy areas.

RURAL COST OF LIVING IN RATNAGIRI AND BELGAUM DISTRICTS

Level Of Increase Higher Than In Industrial Cities

FOR the first time in the history of survey of economic conditions has the operation of compilation of the cost of living index numbers in rural areas of the type covering the industrial cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Jalgaon been undertaken by the Bombay Government's Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

In an article published in the July number of the Bureau's Bulletin (available at the Secretariat or the Government Book Depot, Charni Road Garden, Bombay Rs. 3.) Shri M. A. Telang, Deputy Director of the Bureau, presents the findings of the statistical study with its restricted scope, background and limited results. Of study of family budgets the results published cover the months of April, May and June and the districts of Ratnagiri and Belgaum only: they can, however, be accepted as complete and satisfactory within their limitations.

The base period for retail prices of items of family budgets is that of the year ending August 1939, (i.e.) preceding the period of World War II. Against this base at 100, 'weights' have been distributed at 37.5 for foodgrains, 17.0 for clothing, 12.0 for pulses, 2.0 for milk, 4.0 for gur, 2.0 for sugar, 2.5 for onions, 1.5 for chillies, 1.5 for tobacco, 1.5 for salt, 1.0 for tea. 2.5 for kerosene and 2.0 for sweet oil. The inder covers 87.0 per cent of the total expenditure.

Villages were selected on the stratified random basis and average prices were obtained from 20 centres in each of the two districts The price data obtained are therefore assumed to reflect faithfully the prices prevailing in the district as a whole.

IN BELGAUM DISTRICT

In Belgaum district, the index number works out at 417 for April, as against 407 in Ratnagiri, 307 in Bombay, 301 in Sholapur, 367 in Ahmedabad and 422 in Jalgaon The base for the industrial cities of course is variable, i.e., 104, 72, 71 and 100, respectively. The number for May increased to 438 in Belgaum and 421 in Ratnagiri. The figure for June in Belgaum was 431 as against 417 in Ratnagiri.

It is noticed that the figures for Jalgaon prepared by the Labour Office of the Bombay Government approximate roughly to those for the two rural districts.

INCREASE IN PRICES

The statements reproduced in the BULLETIN of the data of retail prices indicate that prices of essential commodities have increased abnormally. The figures for June record an increase of over 400 per cent. Thus, in Belgaum, rice sold at As. 1, Ps. 6 a seer in 1938-39 sells now at As. 5, Ps.11 a seer while Jowar sold at Pice 10 a seer in 1938-39 sells at As. 4 a seer. The price of milk has increased from Rs. 0-2-4 to Rs. 0-14-0. The tobacco selling at Rs. 0-3-8 is sold at Rs. 2-0-0 a lb. Sweet oil that cost Rs. 0-3-0 is sold at Rs. 2-2-0.

The increase in prices indicated above appears to be general throughout the State particularly as the State Government as well as the Union Government has imposed strict controls on the prices of the primary necessaries of life.

Even after making allowance for the inevitable increase in the levels of prices since 1938-39, the indices of cost of living indicated above reflect an abnormal incidence of price inflation.

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics will publish the figures of indices for later period as the information is collected.

SHADOW OF FAMINE OVER BIHAR

Loss Of One Million Tons Of Paddy Due To Draught

PATNA, Oct. 21 (PTI):

THE spectre of famine is hanging over Bihar, as the continued draught for the last six weeks has destroyed the Aghani paddy crop almost throughout the state. Mr. Anugraha Naraian Sinha, Bihar's Food Minister, who for some time past has been publicly voicing his anxiety over the critical food situation, told thePTI today that "a terrible situation is apprehended".

At most places Aghani paddyplants have dried up and are being used as fodder for the cattle. The loss of Aghani paddy is estimated by Mr. Sinha at more than ten lakh tons. The State Government, Mr. Sinha said, were keeping the Government of India posted with the day-to-day developments in the situation. He was also considering a suggestion to request the Government of India to seek the aid of the United Nations food organisation.

The state government, he added, were taking every effort to improve the procurement of wheat and rice under the paddy and wheat levy orders and to prevent smuggling of foodgrains from Bihar. They were also dealing with a very firm hand all anti-social elements, whether producers or blackmarketers or profiteers, or "consumers who draw rations on what are called 'ghost' ration cards".

HUGE DEFICIT

Six starvation deaths were officially reported, and about hundred unofficially.

With the loss of the Aghani paddy the total deficit of Bihar is now estimated at more than one and a half million tons.

The Government of India have so far allotted 92,000 tons of foodgrains to Bihar.

In Patna, rice has become scare and is selling at rupees forty to Rs forty-five a maund. Due to insufficiency of stock the Patna Rationing Authorities had stopped the supply of rice some time back, but they have now assured the people of the provincial capital to issue rice ration from October 24.

At many places people are performing non-stop yajna to propitiate the rain god, and are requisitioning the services of sadhus for the purpose Reports of light rainfall have been received from parts of only three — Gaya, Ranchi and Santhal Parganas — out of seventeen districts of the state.

KISANS HARD HIT

Pandit Harinath Misra, M.L.A., who along with Pandit Rajendra Misra, M.L.A. and a party of pressmen, undertook a week's tour of the Kosi-devastated belt of North Bihar in Saharsa and Darbhanga Districts, told the PTI on his return here today that he apprehended that people in thousands in that belt would die like flies, if adequate stocks were not arranged forthwith to fight famine.

The first victims of famine would be the people of Kosi area which are water logged thoughout the year, and where the lands have been rendered unproductive. About fifty thousand people of fifty such villages falling under Partapgunj Bhimnagar, Kisanpur and Dagmara and Dhahara thanas should be evacuated without delay.

"We are convinced that in order to do justice to the relief work in the Kosi belt a separate department, independent of the general administration, has to be created.

Chiang's Latest

TAIPEH FORMOSA, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek's Nationalist Government today proclaimed a wide range of death penalties for servicemen defaulting in the war with Communist China.

The death penalty will be given for officers or men surrendering, defecting, rebelling or disobeying orders.

A spokesman said the new penalties were "expected to heigh ten the morale and fighting strength of Nationalist armed forces in Free China."

Life imprisonment and lesser prison sentences will be imposed on those supplying false information, half heartedly executing "tactical orders", or "failing to rush to aid friendly troops on the same war front."

Reds Execute Four Catholics

HONG KONG, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): Four Chinese Catholics including two priests, said to have guided Nationalist bombers, have been executed as spies in Hopei province the New China (Communist) news agency said today.

Four other Chinese Catholics had been given long prison sentences, the agency added.

All had been charged with espionage, attempted assassination of high Communists officials and directing Nationalist air raids which caused "extremely heavy damage to property and at least 171 casualties."

The report said the Catholics were arrested last April. They were found guilty on October 16 and executed the same day.

TRY AGAIN FOR LIE'S SUCCESSOR

LAKE SUCCESS, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council, in closed session, today voted toiet the "Big Five" powers try once more to decide on a candidate for the post of Secretary-General.

After India had withdrawn its plan for a double ballot, the Soviet Union proposed 'Big Five' talks.

This was accepted by seven votes, none against with the United States, Britain, Yugoslavia and Norway abstaining.

FRESH UNITED NATIONS MOVE FOR PEACE

Vyshinsky Springs Surprise

LAKE SUCCESS, October 21 (PTI-Reuter).

The United Nations Political Committee unanimously approved today an appeal to the "Big Five" powers to have new talks in an effort to resolve problems threatening international peace.

The appeal was in a proposal by Iraq and Syria calling for a meeting of the permanent Security Council members — the 'Big Five'. It did not specify whether Communist or Nationalist China was to be included.

The unanimous vote came after the committee had rejected as "inadmissable" two Soviet attempts to specify that the Chinese Communist Government should be represented.

Defeated, M. Andrie Vyshinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, shrugged his shoulders and put up his hand along with Britain the United States, France and China in favour of the main resolution.

Ukrainian Underground Chief Dead

MUNICH, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter):

The foreign headquarters of the Ukrainian anti-Communist "underground" here reported today the 'death in action of the Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Resurgent Army and leader of the armed revolution against the Russian Bolshevik occupiers of the Ukraine.'

NORTH KOREANS SHIFT CAPITAL

Mac's Call To Finish Communist Army

RHEE DEMANDS FREEDOM FROM U.N. INTERVENTION

TOKYO October 21 (PTI-Reuter):

UNITED Nations war planes swept over North Korea today harrying thousands of fleeing Communists as South Korean troops raced north toward Manchuria.

The North Korean Government announced by radio tonight that it had moved its capital to Sinuiju, in the extreme northwest of Korea, on the Yalu river opposite the Manchurian port of Antung.

General Douglas MacArthur ordered the South Koreans today to move to the Manchurian bordtr "as fast as they can do" to destroy the disorganised remnants of the Communist Army.

RHEE CRIES "HANDS OFF"

Dr. Syngman Rhee, 75 year-old South Korean President, said his Government intended to establish its authority in North Korea without United Nations or other intervention.

The British brigade was today mopping up in Pyongyang, officially "secured" by the United Nations troops yesterday. When this task was completed they were expected to join the United Nations forces chasing Communist remnants north of capital.

Big Bag

A communique from General MacArthur's Headquarters today said 7,000 Communist prisoners had been taken in the past 24 hours.

Not For Americans

According to usually reliable sources, General MacArthur intended to leave cleaningup operations in the northern border area to the South Koreans.

They said the United Nations command would not send American troops nearer than thirty or forty miles of the Manchurian border.

HARD JOB

An American spokesman reported the United Nations were experiencing difficulties in establishing local governments in occupied North Korea after five years of Communist rule. Taking the captured east coast port of Wonsan as an example he said most of the city leaders and minor officials fled with the Northern Army when the South Koreans approached. The officials shot political prisoners, he claimed, leaving the city virtually without potential leaders of any sort-Communist or non-Communist.

"If this is typical, North Korea will be a leaderless country at the end of operations", the spokesman said.

WHAT AIRSTRIKE DID

Major-General Hubart Gay, Commander of the First Cavalry Division, reported hundreds of North Koreans lying dead along roads and in ditches and a considerable quantity of knocked out lorries and fieldguns. They had apparently been caught by the massive airstrike.

AMERICAN P.O.Ws

Another twelve American prisoners of war walked into Pyongyang during the night, making a total of fifteen now liberated.

All had escaped from a train about to take them into Manchuria.

Korea was annexed to Japan in 1910.

U. N. FLEET

The United Nations fleet in this area now totals more than 400 ships flying the flags of the United States, Britain, France, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the Netherlands, it was announced today.

The ships range is size from the 45,000 tons United States battleship 'Missouri' down to 700 ton patrol craft.. Their combined displacement was put at more than a million tons.

TURKISH TROOPS FOR KOREA

4,500 officers and men of the Turkish forces are [illegible] the United Nations army now taking part in the clearing up in Korea. Photos Shows: Turkish infantrymen on the quay at Alexandretta before the departure.

New Deal To Asia To Counter Red March

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter):

THE WAKE Island Conference between President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur has produced a "pacific doctrine" comparable in importance to the 1947 "Truman doctrine", Washington observers believe.

The doctrine will be implemented by: Maintenance of increased naval, air and ground forces under General MacArthur's command to assist the United Nations maintain peace throughout the Pacific area.

Readiness of these forces to go into action immediately they are called on by the United Nations to deal with aggression.

Increased military and economic assistance from the United States — not necessarily through the United Nations — to all Asian countries resisting communism, particularly Indo-China and the Philippines.

A "model" postwar economic and military rehabilitation programme for a unified, democratic Korea to show Asia what benefits can come from partnership with the United States.

A "model" peace treaty with a peaceful and prosperous Japan.

United States championship in Asia of independence, freedom and social justice and

Immediate United States economic assistance to enable free Asian peoples increase production and raise their standards of living.

BIG EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE

NEW DELHI, Oct 21 (PTI): With immediate effect the Central Government have decided to increase the export duty on jute manufactures (hessians) from Rs. 350 a ton to Rs. 750 a ton, the Ministry of Finance announced today.

Cry For War Mobilisation

CHINESE PAPER'S VIEW ON TRUMAN'S APPEAL

PEKING, Oct 21 (PTI): The first reaction to President Truman's San Fancisco appeal for Asian co-operation in [illegible] United States efforts for world peace came today, four days after the appeal was made, cables a PTI correspondent.

The 'Peoples Daily,' principal organ of the Government, described President Truman's appeal as "a cry for mobilisation for war."

The paper wrote: "Mr. Truman's attempt to cheat Asian peoples with honeyed words and an attempt to cover his aggressive aims. Peoples of Asia have a clear view of the American way of "sympathy and help" from what is happening in Korea where American airplanes and guns are bombing and shooting freedom and independence of the Korean people."

More 'Dravidians' Arrested

MADRAS, Oct 21 (PTI): Five more members of the Dravidian Federation were arrested today while picketing the two North Indian shops, in the city for the sixth day.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK Oct. 21

Previous Closing	38.05
Today's Opening	38.99
Difference	.7
Today's Closing	39.55
Difference	+43

HOW ATOMIC SCIENTIST VANISHED

STOCKHOLM, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): Bruno Potecorvo, British-naturalised scientist from Harwell Britain's biggest Atom Research Centre, has vanished after flying to Finland. He is believed to be in Moscow.

Swedish airlines said today the Italian-born professor—for whom a hue and cry was raised in Italy yesterday —booked out of Stockholm on September 2 for Helsinki, Finland, on his way to the Soviet capital.

Pontecorvo is known to have gone to Italy on holiday from Britain after he resigned from Harwell in July. His Swedish wife and three sons went with him. He was to take up a post as Professor of Experimental Physics at Liverpool University in January.

From Rome his movements were traced today to Helsinki, where the Finnish Airlines company said he and his family were checked off as they left the plane from Stockholm.

According to the Rome evening newspaper "Momento Sera," he was a close professional associate of Professor Klaus Fuchs, the Harwell scientist now serving a 14-year prison sentence for divulging atomic secrets.

Finnish Airlines officials in Helsinki said today they had no information that Pontecorvo flew on to Moscow, but according to travel agencies there Finnish Airlines no longer give information about their passengers.

The direct air service between the Finnish capital, Leningrad and Moscow is operated by Russian machines.

SEE A FILM AND HELP ASSAM

Amount collected so far for Mayor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund Rs. 1,19,000.

In Aid Of Assam

Flock in your thousands to GREATER BOMBAY'S INDIAN CINEMA HOUSES on MONDAY, 23rd. OCTOBER 1950 (HOLIDAY)

All proceeds of all shows being donated to Mayor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund.

U. S. Red Cross Aid To Assam

WASHINGTON, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): Six tons of Red Cross supplies will leave here ov plane on Monday for India to be distributed among earthquake victims in the Assam area, the United States Air Force announced.

An Air Force plane carrying the supplies mostly medical items, is expected to reach New Delhi about Thursday.

Mysore Maharaja Gives One Lakh For Assam Fund

NEW DELHI October 21 (UPI): The Maharaja of Mysore has donated Rs. 1 lakh to the Prime Minister's Assam Relief Fund.

The Maharaja of Scindia, the Nawab of Bhopal and Jamsaheb of Nawanagar has each donated Rs. 50,000 to the fund.

Stop Press

PRAGUE CONFERENCE

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Foreign Ministers of eight Eastern nations, including Soviet Russia, tonight ended a two-day conference here on Western German rearmament.

FRENCH CLIMB-DOWN IN INDO-CHINA?

Second Meeting With Viet Minh Representative

PARIS, October 21 (PTI-Reuter):

French Army officers are to meet a Viet Minh representative on October 26, Agence France Presse reported today from Hang.

The proposed meeting place is Bac de Teticu on the river Songday, thirty miles south of Hanoi, capital of Tonkin.

Officers who went to the same spot on October 16 were met by Vietnamese peasants bearing a letter from Vietminh headquarters, the letter was understood to have proposed the second meeting.

SINGAPORE, October 21. Travellers arriving in Singapore from Saigon say that in the last few weeks, France has suffered in north Indo-China her most serious military defeat since World War II, writes K. N. Ramanathan, Press Trust of Indi correspondent in Malaya.

This week the French have evacuated their fifth border fortress in a month, and a long stretch of the frontier with China is left unguarded.

The position has caused considerable anxiety in Malaya, for Indo-China is a very important gateway into South-East Asia.

The legal boundary between Indo-China and China no longer exists, said one French visitor passing through Singapore on way to Paris. Reports from Hong Kong say that many Chinese merchants in Vietnam are now transferring their capital to Hong Kong as a result of Ho Chi-Minh's successes.

The Chinese-owned Singapore newspaper, Malaya Tribune, has suggested that the defence of Indo-China should be made a United Nations responsibility. Chung Shing Jit Pao has urged that "the United States must do in Indo-China what it has done in Korea—send troops immediately to relieve the pressure on the French. Only such a move will help check an all-out invasion of Indo-China by the Chinese Communists."

French Quit Langson

MOST IMPORTANT FRONTIER POST

SAIGON, October 21 (PTI-Reuter) French forces evacuated Langson most important frontier post left to them on Communist China's border, on Wednesday, it was learned today.

The French High Command said it had decided to withdraw the Langson garrison to new positions.

Evacuation of troops began on Wednesday and was continuing "favourably" with air cover.

MOTOR ACCIDENT ECHO

Victim Dies Without Regaining Consciousness

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Kashibai Waman Dhumaldar, who was one of the victims in a car accident near Khopoli on Bombay-Poona Road which occurred on Tuesday last, died early this morning. She was brought to the city in an unconscious state from the spot of the accident and was under treatment of Dr. A.V. Baliga at Parel House, Sandhurst Road.

It is learnt that Mukund ay Dadaji Rane, a city millionaire and Managing Director of Messrs Dadaji Dhanaji, was proceeding to Poona with some members of his family on Tuesday last, when his car met with an accident near Khopoli about 70 miles from Bombay. All the occupants of the car, including three ladies and the driver were injured. Mrs. Dhuran bai, who was one of the members of the party, was seriously injured and was brought to Bombay, along with other injured persons. Mrs Dhuranbai died without regaining consciousness.

Underwater Movies

LAKE PLACID, (New York), Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter).

The American Navy has developed the first mobile underwater motion picture camera to operate without surface assistance, a Navy photographer said here.

A diverphotographer with fins on his feet and wearing an 'aqualung' a compressed air, self-contained diving unit — runs the camera. He can go to depths of about 200 feet.

Millionaire Commits Suicide?

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dhairyasing Gordhandas Mangaldas, a wealthy businessman of Bombay, is reported to have committed suicide. He died in the Harkisondas Hospital this evening

According to information gathered, deceased Dhairyasing, the 36-year-old son of the owner of the Mangaldas Market, was residing at Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road. On Wednesday noon, he was found vomitting in his room, and was removed to the hospital by his brother Yeshwant Gordhandas. In the hospital, it was detected that the deceased was suffering from the effect of poisoning. Later from the room of the deceased, a bottle containing some drops of Liniment of Iodine and two letters, one addressed to his father and the other to one of his friends by the deceased, were recovered by his brother. In both the letters the deceased wrote that he was taking poison to put an end to his life. He was not, it is learnt, keeping good health for the past three years.

The Lamington Road police are making investigations, and the Bombay Coroner will hold an inquest on Tuesday.

ENGINE DERAILED

DHANBAD, Oct. 21 (UPI).

The engine of an up goods train derailed yesterday at Sarlanand station on the grand chord line (E.I.R.) about 24 miles from Dhanbad, resulting in the detention of up and down Delhi Mail, Bombay Mail, Toofan Express and Patna-Tata Nagar passenger by over three hours. The line was, however, cleared soon, and normal train service was resumed.

The cause of the accident is stated to be due to faulty setting of points.

The driver and others in the engine escaped unhurt.

That Made Pakistanis Move

FEROZEPORE, October 21 (PTI).

Some Pakistani soldiers pitched their tents on October 18 on Indian territory, which lies on the Pakistan side of the river Sutlej.

When Indian guards brought this fact to the notice of the Pakistan troops, they refused to move away. Thereupon a special force arrived from the Indian Zonal Headquarters, and the Pakistanis removed the tents to their territory.

BIG LEAD FOR VAGRAS

Brazilian Presidential Election

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct 21 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Getulio Vargas today continued to maintain his big lead gained in the recent Brazilian presidential election.

Latest unofficial figures were:—

Dr. Vargas, Labour and Social progressive Party candidate 3,514,816.

Eduardo Gomez, leader of the National Democratic Union, 2,984,337.

Christiano Machado, Social Democrat (Government) Party, 1,539,275.

Final official results are not expected until about the end of the month, but the present President Senhor Enrico Caspar Dutra conceded victory to Dr. Vargas last week.

Dr. Vargas was virtual dictator of Brazil for fifteen years upto 1945.

Indo-Israel Cultural Society

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The formation of an Indo-Israel Cultural Society with the object of bringing about a close cultural bond between the people of India and Israel was announced at a reception held under the auspices of the Zionist Federation of India at the Taj Mahal Hotel today.

Explaining the object of the proposed Cultural Society Mr. M. D. Japeth, Public Relations Officer of the All-India Zionist Federation, said that the organisation would be non-Governmental, intended to establish a free exchange of cultural ideas between the two free nations.

Dr. H. Cynowicz, Officer-in-charge of the Palestine Emigration Office in Bombay, who has just returned after a tour of Israel said there were over 3,000 Jewish immigrants from India in the new state.

Although the population of Israel had gone up by 80 per cent during the last two years, Dr. Cynowics said that the policy of the Government there was not to discourage immigration of Jews.

200 Vietminh Men Killed

SAIGON Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Two hundred Vietminh guerillas were killed yesterday when French Air Force planes dropped six bombs on Chichoi, a town on the China border, 40 kilometres off Caobang a French military spokesman said today.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, October 21.

MISS Leanor Rangel Ribtrio, Organising Secretary of the Moral and Social Hygiene conference in a paper gave the following facts and figures about traffic in women in the Bombay state.

Total number of brothels is 269 and the distribution ranges from one in Ahmedabad to 123 in Poona.

The total number of prostitutes in the state is 12,058 distributed over eighteen districts.

The distribution rangers from eleven at Banas Kantha to 6000 in Greater Bombay.

It is curious to note that the number of brothels in Greater Bombay is given 25.

Incidence of V. D is on the increase, statistics for which are inadequate. The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923 can hardly be said to function satisfactorily.

The lowest number of brothels were found to be in West Bengal. Official sources put the number of 5,095. Calcutta alone account for 681 brothels.

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AGENTS WANTED

Agents salary 180/- for medicines. Particulars against -/2/- stamps. Dr. S. Singh, 688 Katraneel, Delhi.

(2128)

PUBLIC NOTICES

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Director, Central Leather Research Institute, Madras (India).

SCALE OF PAY:
Rs. 2,000-100-2,500.

QUALIFICATIONS:

(a) Doctorate in Leather Technology with wide experience of research in Leather Technology.

(b) The candidate must have wide experience in organisation and administration and should also possess capacity to initiate, conduct and direct research in leather and ability to integrate the research of different groups of scientists engaged on various aspects of Leather.

Applications with copies of testimonials and published papers should reach the undersigned by the 30th December 1950.

SECRETARY,
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
'F' Block, Raisina Road,
NEW DELHI.

(8909)

LAND REQUISITION AND HOUSING BOARD ACTS

The Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, is to be amended so as to bring it in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of India, which provides that a State can requisition any property for the purpose of the State or for any other public purpose only. The amending Bill has been published in Part V of the Bombay Government Gazette of Oct. 18 The proposed amendments when passed into law will have retrospective effect from January 26, 1950, the date on which the new Constitution came into force.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Housing Board Act. 1948, has also been published in the same Gazette. It provides for the holding of concurrent audit or a special audit of the Board's accounts "by such person as the Government thinks fit. "This provision is being made on a recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts of the Government for the year 1947-48. It is also proposed to amend the Act so as to provide for the supersession and reconstitution of the Board in case of failure to perform its statutory duty after giving it an opportunity to be heard.

Former U. S. Secretary Of War Dead

NEW YORK, October 21 (PTI- Reuter): Mr Henry L. Stimson, former United States Secretary for War, died last night at his home at cold Spring Harbour on Long Island

Mr Stimson who was 83, was Secretary of State under President Herbert Hoover and Secretary of War under three other Presidents President Taft, President Roosevelt and President Truman.

BIG TASKS AHEAD

Australia's National Development Plans

BY R. G. CASEY, M. P. Australian Minister for National Developments and former Governor of Bengal.

AUSTRALIA is today moving into a new stage of national growth that promises to bring about profound changes in the economic pattern of the country.

America's great era of expansion towards the end of the last century when the full impact of unrestricted immigration from Europe was felt, provides in some respects a parallel with what is happening in Australia today.

We recognise that Australia must strengthen her economy and build up her population if she is to take an effective place among the democratic community of nations and if she is to achieve her aim to make a useful contribution to the progress of her Asian neighbours.

Our plans for national development mean a rapid increase of population, more intensive exploitation of our natural resources and expansion of primary and secondary industries.

Australia is a land approximately the size of the United States, with rich and relatively undeveloped resources—and a population of only eight million people. Today the combination of natural increase and immigration is lifting the population at the rate of over 250,000 a year. This rate of increase of over 3 per cent a year is higher than the average percentage increase in the United States when the flow of immigrants was in full flood.

National development plans in Australia are linked with the immigration programme. To absorb the large annual increase in population, and at least retain our present living standards, we have to speed up production and the development of our basic natural resources.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

One of our problems in Australia is that we have expanded our industries during the last war and since without at the same time proportionately expanding our production of power and coal and other natural resources on which our industries depend. We are rectifying this out-of-balance, but we are still faced with the need to concentrate on the production of basic necessities. This means more coal, steel, bricks, housing, and other forms of building, more power and more services generally.

The great expansion of manufacturing and engineering industries under the spur of wartime demands transformed Australia's economy. Since the war the tempo of industrial expansion—in which British and American capital is playing a prominent part—has continued to rise.

Combined demands of the new population and new industries have imposed strains on the existing production of basic materials. A young nation in the throes of rapid expansion is experiencing natural but acute growing pains. Shortages of power and of steel are probably responsible for the worst of these disabilities, and under-production of coal is the chief cause of both.

National development will expand and modernise coal and other mining iron and steel production, agriculture, and a variety of other essential industries. It will provide for water conservation, hydro-electric schemes great steam power plants, irrigation projects and land settlement schemes. It will include new developmentmental roads and extension and rehabilitation of sections of railways.

SNOWY MOUNTAINS PROJECT

In the minds of many Australians today national development is symbolised by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric project, a vast Federal Government enterprise now in its second year in the rugged fastnesses of the Australian Alps near the border of the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

High up in the Australian Alps seven big dams will be built and 90 miles of tunnels will be driven through the mountains to carry the water through 16 power stations.

It will take over 20 years to complete the entire project, involving 7 big dams, 86 miles of tunnels and 16 power stations; but long before that as various sections come into operation, big blocks of power will become available to encourage development of rural areas and augment the power supplies of the big industrial centres.

Its estimated cost of over £ A 200,000,000 (Rs. 2,13,50,000 approx.) will be a profitable investment for Australia. The annual earnings from its 2,620,000 kilowatts will more than pay interest and sinking fund charges, despite the fact that power will be supplied at about half the current rates on the Australian mainland.

The widespread benefits from this great project will not end with power. Water storages with a capacity of 4,250,000 acre-feet will enable large areas of land to be brought under intensive cultivation by irrigation and will open a new "food basket" region of more than 3,000,000 acres in the State of New South Wales.

NEED FOR OUTSIDE AID

We Australians have set our hands to a programme of development which we realise is well beyond our own immediate domestic resources of manpower, plant, capital and technical skills.

But we believe that the trend of world events demands that we build up our country as rapidly as possible, and we have no hesitation in seeking outside aid. We believe Australian development is a first-class investment and that we are justified in looking to Britain and the United States, and possibly other countries for help. There is great scope in our country for mutually profitable investment of overseas capital.

We are short of skilled technical men for power and water conservation schemes and we hope to attract qualified men here from abroad. We are greatly hampered by shortages of many types of heavy earth-moving equipment of which heavy and medium crawler tractors are a notable example, and much of this equipment can only come from the United States under present circumstances.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development last August made a 25-year loan of 100 million dollars to the Australian Commonwealth for capital goods and equipment needed for developmental purposes over the two years. The International Bank also agreed in principle to participate over the next five years in the further financing of Australian development.

Every dollar of this welcome loan will be spent on capital equipment needed for reproductive work and only on capital equipment unobtainable from "soft" currency sources.

Australia does not see the dollar loan as the answer to all her problems. It will be of tremendous assistance, however in clearing away some major obstructions and enabling us to push on with the great developmental task that lies ahead of us.

MODEL BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Chief Minister Commends Poona Programme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, today, commended the programme of construction of school buildings undertaken by the Poona Municipal Corporation. The provision of school building was an essential feature of the programme of free, universal and compulsory education, which formed the very foundation of a healthy democratic form of Government and which must have the first priority in a programme of national reconstruction, he observed.

The Chief Minister, who was performing the opening ceremony of one of the primary school building built by the Corporation in the Shivaji Nagar, said, "In a city like Poona, with its over-growing population and with the influx of displaced persons, the problem of providing school buildings is riddled with multifarious practical difficulties On the one hand, the congestion in the city makes the need of suitable school buildings urgent, and on the other this very congestion makes it difficult to have suitable sites and open spaces for school buildings."

KHAR LANDS IN BOMBAY STATE

More Development Schemes Approved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khar lands development schemes in the Thana, Kolaba, Surat, Broach, Kanara and Ratnagiri Districts, covering an area of 12,927 acres and 23 gunthas and estimated to cost Rs. 7,68,228 were considered by the Khar Lands Development Board meeting in Bombay on Saturday (October 21). Shri D. K. Kunte, Parliamentary Secretary, Chairman of the Board, presided. Those present included Shri D. S. Bakhale, Revenue Secretary to Government, and Dr. J. K. Basu, Soil Physicist to Government.

The Board had previously met six times and approved as many as 54 schemes of development of Khar lands, totalling an expenditure of Rs. 8,33,613 and covering an area of 18,949 acres. The average cost per acre worked out at Rs. 44.

The progress made on 27 of these schemes so far and on which work has already been commenced , works out at over 50 per cent, chiefly on account of the villagers' co-operation.

It is estimated an area of about 2,500 acres was actually under brought under paddy cultivation this years the expected yield being of the order of 625 tons.

In the case of the Sasoonwaghar Khar Lands Scheme in the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District, to which Shri Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, paid a special visit only five days ago, an area of about 900 acres out of the total area of 1,100 acres was brought under cultivation and the actual per acre yield was rated at 15 local maunds.

The increasing usefulness of the Board's work may be gathered from the fact that it continues to receive many proposals for development of Khar lands from different districts. The scheme may be said to be contributing its mite to the Grow More Food Campaign in the State.

NEED OF EDUCATED CONSTABULARY

Additional Concessions Sanctioned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The service in the Police Department, especially in the lower ranks, is looked upon by the general public with disfavour, mostly due to the aversion towards this service which was created in the educated minds by the alien rule. It is becoming increasingly clear from the tone of correspondence and articles in the public press following the transition in the Government from a foreign bureaucracy to a democratic Republic that a standard of work and behaviour is now being demanded of the Police Force by the public.

The standard of efficiency that is expected could be attained only if there is abundant recruitment of the right type in the Constabulary. With this end in view, the Government has sanctioned the following additional concessions in order to encourage energetic, educated and decent type of young men to join the Police Department:—

MATRICULATES

Matriculates on appointment as Constables will get Rs. 3/- more, than what others do, in the form of advance increment, in addition to corresponding seniority in service by three years.

Candidates who have passed First Year Examination and above are recruited straightaway as Head Constables.

Matriculate Constables with three years' service can compete for Sub-Inspector's selection in the posts reserved for outside candidates.

Those policemen who have passed Inter Arts or equivalent examination of a recognised University are also allowed to compete for Sub-Inspector's selection as direct nominees in the posts reserved for cutsiders, irrespective of the length of service in the Department.

It is also contemplated to introduce a system of competitive examinations by which Policemen after passing the examinations could rise to the ranks of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors within a reasonable period. It is hoped that these concessions will attract an appreciable number of educated men which will help to establish a Police Force coming up to the expectations of the public before long

Eastern Democracies Confer In Prague

GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT ISSUE TO THE FORE

PRAGUE, October 20, (PTI-Reuter).

M. MOLOTOV, the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and former Foreign Minister, arrived in Prague today to attend a conference of Foreign Ministers of all the "Peoples Democracies" and the (East German Democratic Republic, Moscow Radio announced tonight.

They will discuss the question of rehabilitation of Germany.

The Radio said the meeting would deal with the "decision of the three Western Foreign Ministers in New York to rearm Western Germany."

The Conference was called on the initiative of the Soviet Government and opened today, Moscow Radio said.

The Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary as well as those of Russia and the East German Government, are attending.

The Conference was opened by the Czechoslovak Deputy-Prime Minister, Zdeneri Fierlinger, who was elected Chairman for the first meeting.

Russia had announced earlier today that she "will not tolerate" measures aimed at the revival of the German Regular Army in the Western Zones.

This was contained in a declaration to the United States, British and French Governments denying charges that "Peoples Police" in East Germany was a Military formation.

According to Tass, Soviet News Agency, Russia, in her reply countercharged that police in the Western zones were "in essence" Military units.

This Russian reply was forwarded to the American, British and French embassies yesterday, Tass said.

The conference took Western diplomats here completely by surprise. Their contacts with diplomats from Eastern countries are few and formal.

News that something unusual was occurring leaked out when it became known last night that Prague's airport was closed to foreign aircraft for several hours.

No Czechoslovak officials would comment to Western journalists on the conferences.

Prague radio broadcast this morning the news of the conference as a special announcement.

Later this morning the Czechoslovak President M. Klement Gottwald, received M. Molotov, the radio said.

PLANE TURNED BACK

A British European Airways plane from Frankfurt to Prague was turned back by Prague airport authorities last night. No reason was given.

Two British business men who were due to leave Prague were turned back at the airport and asked to come back today.

EIGHT-POWER CONFERENCE

PRAGUE, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): The eight-power conference of East European Foreign Ministers was resumed at the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry here today, it was believed.

Deputy Premier Vyacheslav Molotov is representing the Soviet Union at the conference which began yesterday. Diplomatic cars brought officials to the Foreign Ministry this morning.

Police guarded the courtyard.

The conference was called on Russia's initiative to discuss the remilitarisation of Germany, Moscow radio said.

The Foreign Ministers of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary as well as those of Russia and of East Germany are attending.

'Rude Pravo,' newspaper of the Czechoslovak Communist Party published the news of the conference over four column headline on its front page today, but made no comment.

Like the remainder of the Czechoslovak Press it published only the official announcement issued by Ceteka, the official news agency.

'Rude Pravo' also carried photographs showing Mr. Molotov in company with Premier Antonin Zapotocky at Ruzyne airport here yesterday.

Plans For General Elections Ready

LUCKNOW, October 21 (UPI): The Chief Election Commissioner, Government of India, Mr. S. Sen, it is learnt, has prepared a tentative programme for the general elections in the country and circularised the same to all the State election officers.

According to this programme, polling will take place between April 14 and 18 in 1951, and counting of votes between May 7 and May 14, 1951.

It transpires that the Chief Commissioner has inter alia, suggested that on points of law appeals could be preferred before the High Court against the decision of the Election Tribunal in the matter of election petition.

BEVIN AND REARMING OF GERMANY

LONDON, Oct. 21 (TPI-Reuter): The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin discussed with his advisers today French and German objections to the United States plan for including a German contingent in the future Atlantic Pact armed force, it was learned from a usually well-informed sources.

Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, the British High Commissioner in Germany, who flew back to London yesterday, Sir Oliver Harvey, the British Ambassador in Paris and Lord Henderson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has general charge of German and Astrian problems were present.

No Bail To Profiteer

NAGPUR, October 21: The Sessions Judge, Nagpur, today rejected the bail petition of Seth Mathurads Sarda, a prominent yarn dealer, who was arrested under Stction 7 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, on Thursday for profiteering. Seth Mathuras was first arrested on Thursday evening but was ordered to be released on bail. The magistrate later cancelled the bail on the ground that the applicant was trying to tamper with the evidence and the police rearrested him late in the night.

This Sessions Judge said he was no reason to interfere with the magistrate's order cancelling the bail

President To Visit Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 21 (PTI).

President Rajendra Prasad, during his forthcoming visit to Calcutta will address a public meeting at the Brigade Parade Ground on October 31, it is learnt today.

A rousing reception awaits Dr. Prasad when he arrives here on October 29 on a four-day visit.

His programme includes visits to the refugee camps near-about Calcutta. He will also inspect the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop at Mihijam.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE CIRCULAR

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21

The President received greetings from Government House staff at a staff festival gathering in Government House. The President received Shri and Shrimati Devdoot Vidyarthi, Shri Dewan Chand Verma. The President was at home to the delegates to the Pacific Relations Conference and members of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The President left for Dehra Dun.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (UPI): The Hon'ble Shri Jagjiwan Ram, Minister for labour, is leaving tomorrow, the 22nd morning for Jhansi to inaugurate the bundelkhand divisional labour conference organised under the auspices of the INTUC, Jhansi. He will return to Delhi on the 23rd morning.

SHRI DINKARRAO N. DESAI

Shri Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay for Poona on October 24.

Ceylon Trade Commissioner In City To Go

COLOMBO Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): The post of Ceylon Trade Commissioner in Bombay is to be abolished, according to usually reliable sources here.

The sources said that his duties are to be entrusted to the Commercial Attache to the Ceylon High Commissioner who will have his office at Ceylon House, Bombay, which will be maintained.

This it is stated, follows Governments recent decision that Ceylon House in Bombay "should be maintained with a reduced staff."

The Trade Commissioner Mr. Annesley de Silva, is likely to be posted as Trade Commissioner in Australia.

BIG SPURT IN PRICE OF TIN

SINGAPORE, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): Malaya's dollar net earnings from tin and rubber shipments during the first eight months this year exceeded 100,000,000 dollars, it was officially disclosed today.

It is estimated that the whole of this year's dollar earnings in Malaya will approach 200,000,000 American dollars.

In Singapore today the price of tin jumped over three Straits dollars to a new all-time Malayan high of 444-1.8th Straits dollars.

Jain Visits Jammu Refugee Camps

JAMMU Oct. 21 (PTI): Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, India's Rehabilitation Minister arrived here yesterday from Srinagar and visited refugee camps run by Government of India. He was accompanied by Srimati Mridula Sarabhai.

Mr. Jain is studying plans being worked out for the rehabilitation of refugees in their own homes. So far 9,000 out 32,000 refugees have been resettled.

Jain For Poonch

JAMMU, October 21 ((PTI): Mr. Ajitprasad Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, Government of India, who arrived here from Srinigar yesterday left for Poonch this morning. Mr. Jain will see the conditions of displaced persons and particularly those who had been recently rehabilitated in their original homes.

The Minister will also visit Chhambi Naushera and Rajouri areas on his way to Poonch.

Mr. Jain yesterday visited receiving centres of abducted women.

Examinations Being Overdone

PREMIER KHER ON NEED FOR OVERHAULING EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM

POONA, Oct. 21 (UPI): The Bombay Government's expenditure on secondary education had gone up from nearly Rs. 55 lakhs to over a crore and three quarters of rupees, during the past four years, and these efforts of the Government had been generally appreciated by intelligent people, stated Shri. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, declaring open the Bharat High School buildings of the Vidya Prasarini Sabha, at Poona, today.

Shri Kher added: "Examinations, whether school leaving or university, occupy a disproportionately important place in the educational system today. Attention is paid both by pupils and teachers and parents not so much to training and character and learning as to success in the annual test. We care more for the label than the contents.

Is it then a matter for surprise that our school and college products do not make much of a success of their life. We must discover the needs and aptitudes of the pupils, provide courses of training suitable to them and enable them to become self-reliant and efficient men of character, able to meet any situation they may have to face in later life. Physical education and moral training and intellectual equipment must be provided for them by teachers who deserve and command their respect."

Governor's Advice To Merchants

SANGLI, Oct. 21 (UPI): "The tendency of Certain merchants to profiteer should abate", observed Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay replying to an address presented to him by South Satara District Committee of management this morning Mr. S. D Patil, President of the Committee of management presented the address to the Governor.

Continuing the Governor said "Government is committed to prosecute Koyana valley project which not only deals with hydro electricity but also with irrigation. Preliminary investigations are still in rogress, and the question of starting the scheme will be decided before long in consultation with Central Government."

Referring to the demand for linguistic provinces, he stated that government has already accepted the underlying principle and personally he had no doubt that changes would eventually be made in boundaries of certain states on basis, largely linguistic he said: "In the larger interests of the nation, every separatist and disruptive tendency should be discouraged at the present juncture when all our resources and energies should be pooled and utilised for surmounting the many difficulties that still beset us and for consolidating freedom won after years of struggle."

The Governor replying to a civic address presented to him by the Sangli Municipality today said that the adoption of adult franchise was great thing achieved by the Congress Government.

His Excellency visited the new engineering college. After seeing certain machines manufactured in the college itself, His Excellency said that India wanted many more machines manufactured in the country itself.

He visited the Willingdom college where he was taken round by principal K. G. Pandit. The Governor announced donation of Rs. 100/- each to both colleges for the students sports.

His Excellency then had interviews with six press representatives and also with MLAs and others. He then had an at home about 150 citizens.

Restricted Business In Steel And Mill Shares

SCINDIAS DECLINE ON LONG LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, October 21.

During today's one hour session the Bombay Stock Exchange failed to show any important change in quotations. The market was more or less in a holiday mood and with the absence of business prices fluctuated within a narrow range. But Scindia Shares declined on increased profittaking.

The present stagnant State is expected to show some definite move before the next settlement. It is said that option business is mainly responsible for the present inaction of the market. Outside participation has dwindled down and there is more disposition to await for fresh developments. At the moment there is no definite move and it will be advisable to have very little open business.

Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1717/8 and steadied at Rs. 1715/-. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 330/-. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 30/11 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 21/8.

Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 943/- and Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 312/-. Simplex Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 257/-. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 517/8 while Scindia Shares declined at Rs. 14/8.

Towards the close there was very little change in quotations. Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1720/- while Ordinary Shares stood at Rs. 330. Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 14/7 Belapurs were done at Rs. 268/8 and Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs. 516/14. Closing tone was quietly steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	913 12
Kohinoor Mills (6)	312 4
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	279 0
Central India Mills (66) XD	243 8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	257 0
Indore	105 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	158 0
Gokak (12)	244 0
Century Spinning (15)	252 8
India Bleaching (8)	173 0
Swan (20)	335 0
Finlay Mills (15)	254 0
Morarji (4-8)	165 0
Edward	245 0
Meyer (12) XD	80 0
Apollo Mills (Rs. 4)	2 15 6
India United Ord.	11 14
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 13 6
Madhusudan (15)	153 12
Podar (9)	127 8
Khatau (5)	177 8
STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (16) XD	330 0
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5) XD	1715 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	138 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	170 12
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	516 14
Belapur (9)	268 8
Shivrajpur (18)	45 12
Scindia Steam (9-8)	14 7
Premier Construction (4)	116 12
Tata Chemical	13 2
Tata Oil (1)	40 0
Indian Iron (6-12)	30 12
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	21 9
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 13 6
India Copper	2 11 6
Wimco (11)	234 6
Alcock (28-2)	308 12
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Hydro (3)	160 8
Tata Power (25)	1617 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1455 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone (5)	57 12
Phoenix (6)	115 0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3350 0
Kurla XD	101 4
Colaba (12)	90 0
New City (11)	184 6
Minerva (12)	136 4
Bharucha	4 12
Bradbury	450 0
Bharat (2)	27 0
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	148 12
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 0
Model Mills (12-8)	155 0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	592 8
Vishnu Cotton (6)	203 12
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	26 0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	49 0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sassoon Silk (2-10) XD	34 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	23 0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	255 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111 4
Ahmedabad New XD	108 4
Surat Electric (5)	138 2
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 2
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 9
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	140 0
Jalgaon	10 10
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1990 0
Imperial Bank P. (10)	490 0
Central Bank (1-8)	83 0
Central Bank New (1-8)	82 4
Bank of India (4)	177 8
Union (0-5)	7 4
Baroda (2-8)	125 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35 0
United Commercial (1-8)	46 0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0
INSURANCE SHARES	
Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	610 0
New India (2)	66 4
Jupiter (0-12)	12 14
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	39 12
Universal Fire	8 14
B.I.C.	15 15
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	8 0
RAILWAY SHARES	
C. P. (1-14) XD	111 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steam (10)	242 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	170 0
Burma (Petrol)	1 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	51 12
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85 0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	60 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	116 14
Supreme Industries	84 0
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1937)	25 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	175 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrella Batteries	39 0
National Rayon	68 0
Bombay Cycle	34 0
Jost Co.	76 0
Digvijay Cement	70 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1248 12
Tata Power (7-8)	1366 4
Hydro Electric (7) XD	134 6
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	330 10
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	268 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108 12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	133 12

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The local Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 181-2 and improved at Rs. 181-8 on increased buying and steadied at Rs. 181-4. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 181-8 and Bullion Ready was placed at Rs. 181-2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 110-2 and after improving at Rs. 110-5 declined at Rs. 110-1 and steadied at Rs. 110-2. Ready Mint Gold was quoted at Rs. 110-4. Abyssinian Spot was placed at Rs. 110-7 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75-8.

Final Closing Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	181	5	0
Forward	181	6	0
Ready Gold	110	4	0
Forward	110	2	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 21

120 Ready Japan	6	15	0
150 Ready Japan	7	0	0
120 Ready Italy	6	12	0
150 Ready Italy	6	9	0
2-40 Staple Oct.	7	7	3

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

The Produce market was fairly steady today with improved demand. Rajkot Castorseedes were quoted at Rs. 226. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	43	0	0
Madras	42	10	0
Bold Ready	41	14	0
November	41	2	0
Bold December	38	14	0
Bold January	38	8	0
Oil Bombay Mills	23	6	0
Oil Railway Receipt	22	10	0
Oil October	22	10	0
Oil November	21	11	0
LINSEED			
Bold Ready	42	6	0
Ready Satna	40	8	0
October	42	3	0
November	42	4	0
Oil	22	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold Ready	33	12	0
Madras	37	0	0
November	37	0	0
Oil First Pressure	20	0	0
Oil Bazar quality	19	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 21

MILLS

Apollo 2-15-6
Bharat 27
B. Dyeing 945 46-4 43-12
C. India 244-8 43-8
C. India Pref 630-10
Finlay 253-8 54
Gokak 244-8 44
I. U. Defd 1-13-6
I. U. Ord. 11-14
Indore 105
Khatau 177-8
Kohinoor 312-8 13 12-4
Laxmi 592-8
Morarji 165
New Great 158
Podar 130
Sassoon Cotton 25
Simplex 258 57 58 57
Svadeshi 278-8 80 79
Swan 335
Tata Mills 48-8 48 49
B. Steam 242-8
Scindia 15-0-6 15-1 14-7

BANKS

Baroda 125-8
Central 83-4 83
Central New 82-4
Imperial Old 1985 87-8 82-8 90
Imperial New 490
India 177-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 110-10 11-4
„ New 108-4
Andhra 1455
Suburban 140
Surat 138-3 (ex div.)
Hydro 160-8
„ Pref 135 34-6
Power Pref 1366-4
B.I.C. 16-5
New India 66-4

STEELS

B. Steel 21-8 21-9 21-8 21-9
I. Iron 30-12-6 30-13 30-11-6 30-12
Tata Defd 1718-21 20 15
„ Ord 331-4 30
„ Und Pref. 138-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 310 8-12
A.C.C. 170-8 70-12
Belapur 268-8 69-8 68-8
B.B Old 520 22-8 16-4 16-14
„ New 171-4 70
„ Petrol 1-9
B.I.C. 8-14 8-13-6
I. Copper 2-12-6 2-11-9 2-12 2-11-9
P. Const 118 16-8 16-12
Shivrajpur 45 46-8 45-8 45-12
Tata Chem 13-1 13-2
„ Pref 136-14
Wimco 234-6

SPECIAL

Eastern Bank 82

Pre Construction First	101	0
Pre Construction 2nd Pref.	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	136	14
Walchandnagar	128	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie (first)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	90	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	99	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	80	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	3	1
New Victoria Mill	1	12
New Victoria Pref.	3	12
Phalton (8)	118	8
Gold Mohor (20)	285	0
New Kaisari Hind	325	0
Sajjan Mills	115	0
Osmanshahi	115	0
Ajam Shahi	110	0
Air Services	4	0
Air India Tata	65	0
Hind Motor	6	0
India Steam	7	7
Tata Locomotive	98	8
Killick Industries	129	8

London Copra Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Copra market was quiet but the undertone remained steady. Straits/Dutch East Indies, fair merchantable, delivered weight at £97 1/2 value. Philippines was nominally quoted at 242 1/2 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundries at £104 all per ton cif. November shipment.

The Cocoanut Oil market was firm. Straits in drums at £150 and in bulk at £145, Ceylon in drums at £151 and in bulk at £147, all sellers per ton November/December shipment cif.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

	Rs	as	ps
2-1/3% 1954	98	14	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	10	0
2½% 1961	96	13	0
2½% 1960	99	2	0
2½% 1962	98	13	0
3% 1970	95	8	0
3% 1955 Con.	96	0	0
3% 1951/54	101	1	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	4	0
3% 1959/61	100	9	0
3% 1963/65	99	10	0
3% 1964	99	10	0
3% 1966/68	99	7	0
3% 1970/75	99	4	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	4	0
4-1/2% 1955/60	109	8	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2% Bombay 1962	99	3	0
3% Bombay 1960	99	7	0
2½% U.P. 1961	96	14	0
3½% Madras 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	102	0	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P. 1961/66	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4 % 1977	98	13	0
4% B.P.I.	100	8	0
4% B. Municipality	109	4	0
5% B. Municipality	113	0	0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Singapore Pepper Quiet

SINGAPORE, Oct 20.

The pepper market was quiet with Black Lampong 10 dollars per picul lower at 570 while white muntok five cheaper at 940.

MILL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Barely Steady

NEW YORK, October 20.

Current crop months broke sharply following early active liquidation on Truman declaration that he will not intervene to ease the department of agriculture curb on cotton exports. Hedge selling against an expanding newcrop movement was also extensive. Offerings eventually subsided.

Prices rallied partially on mill buying and short covering. Fardistants attracted support evidently based on expectations of a continued high loan rate next season. Private Washington advices stated that e.c.a. had issued a cotton purchase credit of 26,100,000 dollars to Italy. In the afternoon the market rallied smartly on aggressive mill support and local and New Orleans buying which readily absorbed a fair volume of hedges. Continued talk of a high loan rate next season attracted further support for distants. The session closed very steady. Sales were 250,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, 20th October.

	New York	New Orleans
December	38.88	38.70
March	38.92	38.82
May	38.75	38.65
July	38.34	38.23
Middling spot	39.80	38.95

New York cotton March highest 39.01 at 14.52 lowest 38.60 at 10.05 hours.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Stocks suffered their first setback this week on further corrective profittaking, some disturbing news items and week-end uncertainties. However pressure was never urgent and in most cases, losses were confined to fractions. Most motors were inclined to be heavy on reports from industry quarters that the sharp increase in defence spending during the first quarter of 1951 will reduce automotive output from the present levels. At noon the averages were industrial 229.75 and rails 70.15. Rallying attempts were largely unsuccessful owing to persistent moderate pressure. While above the lows, the main body still showed a predominance of fractional losses. Good dividend news or prospects however continued to evoke ready response. The session closed barely steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	41-1/2
Anaconda copper	37
Chase National Bank	37-1/4
Firestone Tyre	74-1/8
General Electric	49-1/4
General Motors	51-1/2
Ingersoll Rand	73-3/4
International N'ckel	34
National City Bank	43-5/8
New York Central Rail Road	17-1/2
Sinclair Oil	30-3/8
Socony Vacuum	24-5/8
Texas Coff	75-3/8
Union Carbide	47-3/8
U.S. Smelting refining	55-7/3
U.S. Steel common	41-1/8
Western Union "A"	39-3/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day is 1,840,000

Highest and lowest of U.S. Steel trading prices were 41-5/8 and 41-1/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, October 20

GRAINS developed a firm undertone on commission house buying and short covering evidently based on trade reports that Yugoslavia would receive substantial quantities of food from the United States including five cargoes of maize 50,000 pounds lard and between 50 and 60 million pounds of edible beans Exporters purchased wheat against sale of 5,000 tons hard wheat to Holland while there was also some buying in anticipation of a sale of 1,100,000 bushels of hard wheat to Mexico after the close today.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December, ...	2.22-7/8
March, ...	2.27-3 4
May	2.28
July, ...	2.14-7 8

Sharp Drop In N.Y. Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

Black pepper dropped sharply again with spot quoted at 155 cents per pound nearby afloats at 153, November delivery at 150, December delivery at 147, December shipment at 135 and January shipment at 130 ex-dock. Small buying interest was noted, but was not enough to stop the current decline. Trade sources however believe that prices are at the resistance point and may attract renewed buying as the difference between old and new crop supplies is steadily narrowing. Indian advices continue higher and trade reports state that India is selling to European buyers at higher levels than can be obtained here.

Following are today's closing quotations: Spot 1.55 asked Old and New Contract: Oct. 1.60. nominal. Nov 1.60 nom., Dec. 1.57 nom., Jan. 1.50 nom. Feb. 1.40 nom. sales nil. White spot 3.00 nom.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The pepper market was neglected. Black Lampong, October shipment, was offered at 11sh. and white muntok at 17sh. 9d. shipping weights, with white sarawak at 18sh 3d. delivered weight per pound cif. basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated at 1,350 sh., afloat and October November at 1,300 sh. per cwt. cif, United Kingdom.

Amsterdam Exchange Dull

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20

The resignation of Sir Stafford Cripps did not affect the market as dealers are expecting the same policy from his successor. It was an unimportant session with only very small alterations. Shippings and industrials were steady and Indonesians fractionally lower. Investments were slightly irregular.

Paris Bourse Steady

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Despite continuing restricted trading—mainly owing to the approaching settlement date and the week-end—the tend of prices was better on balance. Base Metals were among issues showing a rising trend. Internationals moved irregularly while Kaffirs lost slight ground. French Rentes were almost unchanged.

Brussels Stocks Quiet

BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.

In quiet dealings, a good number of gains was recorded but in most cases, these were narrow. The sections participating in the uptrend were engineerings, textiles, colonials and plantations while some collieries also finished higher.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

2-1/2% Br. Consols	£ 73-3/4
2-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961	£98 7/16
4% Funding Loan 1960-70 ..	£108-1/8
3-1/2% War Loan or after Dec. 1st 1952	£ 87-3/8
Chartered Bank of India ..	£ 10-7/16
Hongkong & Shangai Bank London reg.	£ 89-1/2
National Bank of India	£ 35-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exhange are officially placed at 8,067.

London Exchanges

LONDON, Oct. 20.

T.T. London on:

New York	....2.7987/2.8012
Montreal	....2.95 to 2.95-1/2
Stockholm	14.47/14.50
Switzerland.	12.23/12.26

U.S. COTTON CUT AFFECTS U.K.

HARROGATE (Yorkshire), Oct 21 (PTI): Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade said yesterday that Britain's cotton industry was faced with "real problems in the next 12 months" because of the cut in American raw cotton supplies.

Opening a weekend Cotton Board Conference here, Mr. Wilson said it was hoped this would be a temporary difficulty but he added that Britain's spinners would have to exercise even more ingenuity over their use of cotton this year.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

AHMEDABAD, October 21.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing Calico 292/4; Ambica 315; Avind 774; Deferred 1716; New Shorrock 565; Ashok 371/8, Anil Starch 308/8; Ronit 102/8; Atul 78/4.

Calico opened 293; high 293/12; low 292; closed 292/4.

Ambica opened and closed 315.

Arvind also opened and closed 774.

Deferred opened 1720; closed 1716;

New Shorrock opened 560, and closed 565.

The markets were open for only one hour.

50 TOLAS OF GOLD SEIZED

Alleged Smuggling From French India

NEGAPATAM, Oct. 21 (UPI): The Tittacherry customs party seized 50 tolas of gold from one Mrs. Muthukumaraswamy of Tirumalrayanpatnam (French India). The gold which is stated to have been smuggled, is valued at Rs. 6,000 and consisted of 10 pieces of 5 tilas each.

I.N.T.U.C. TO MEET IN JAMSHEDPUR

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (UPI): The third annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress will be held in Jamshedpur on Oct. 29 and 30. Shree Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Commission, will inaugurate the session. Shree Khandubhai Desai, M.P. the present President of the I.N.T.U.C. will preside and, on the last day, the new President will be elected for the coming year.

SOCIALIST PARTY: A meeting of the Party workers will be held on Sunday the 22nd October, 1950, at 3 p.m. at the Party Office, Thakurdwar, Bombay. All members are requested to attend.

FORMATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTRY URGED

Moral Hygiene Conference Ends

NEW DELHI, October 21 (PTI):

THE first All-India Moral and Social Hygiene Conference at its third and concluding session today demanded the creation of a separate ministry of social welfare at the Centre as well as in the States.

The Conference has also demanded taking of steps by State governments for a stricter and more stringent enforcement of the suppression of immoral Traffic Act within their respective areas and the setting up of special courts to try in camera cases of social vice.

By another resolution, the Conference uurged the Central and State Governments, as well as local bodies, to establish adequate number of venereal disease clinics in their respective areas and give free treatment to patients.

Attended by 50 delegates from all over India the Conference discussed at length several aspects of prostitution, like its nature, its causes, duty of the state and the community, the legal aspect, health problems relating to prostitution and rehabilitation of prostitutes.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, addressing the session today reiterated her view that prevention was better than cure in tackling the problem of prostitution.

The Health Minister said that the raising of the moral conscience of the people was a very pressing need of the hour. She told the delegates that this should be the main plank of their programme.

Referring to what she described as the "double standard of morality", Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that "the term prostitute has before a term of contempt. But I consider the men who go to postituts to be more contemptible."

GOOD RESPONSE

The Health Minister said that she had worked in "this field of trying to strech a hand of fellowship to women who(in a certain set of circumstances, had to go in for what is known as prostitution. The response to our work was always good. It is a human problem and if tackled with understanding and sympathy, success in its solution will be assured".

She agreed with the view that teachers were not in a fit position today to impart sex education. Moral education, which was very necessary and desirable to children should be imparted to them in the earlier stages of their lives by parents themselves. This ultimately would serve as a strong founda'ion for a good happy life. Her suggestion for overriding the hurdle of many parents being themselves ignorant of the scientific aspects of sex and moral education was that the Association of Moral and Social Hygiene should aopt some means to give them the necessary facts.

In an obvious reference to people who advocated segregation of boys and girls, the Health Minister said, "the clock is against the old fashioned people who want old ideas about mixing of boys and girls to be revived. Free mixing between boys and girls is not going to be stopped by anyone. So also, society cannot return to purdah, which is an evil".

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur advocated "more vigorous censorship" of films which appealed to the baser instincts in men and women.

Mrs. Hannah Sen (Delhi), who presided over the delegates sessions, pleaded for ending the "double morality" that laid down the code for men and another for women.

"The problem of prostitution, she said," cannot be solved as long as this double morality exists.

Earlier, speakers suggested opening of eugenic clinics for giving advice to married people on special sex problems and imparting sex education to students in colleages, or by parents themselves.

The conference then broke up into small sub-committees to frame resolutions on the basis of the earlier discussions.

COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST SOCIAL VICES

Chatterjee On Ways To End Prostitution

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (PTI): Mr. B. Chatterjee, Executive Secretary of the Indian Conference of Social Work, today suggested community action to improve socio-economic conditions as a solution to the problem of traffic in women and children. He also urged action by the community to deal with the various aspects of the problem.

He explained that community action for the purpose of the prevention and treatment of social vice would mean action by the various social institutions.

Mr. Chatterjee was addressing the All-India Conference of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene here.

Referring to his interview in London recently with Miss Bather, Chief Superintendent of Women's Police, Mr. Chatterjee said that he was told the incidence of prostitution there had considerably reduced with full employment and the vocational possibilities for the womenfolk. "We" he added, "can hope that the Planning Commission will make energetic efforts to meet the basic needs of the community within the next five or ten years.

We need intense emotional upsurge to rebuild India and I hope social workers all over the country will help creation of an atmosphere conducive to national planning."

APPOINTMENT OF U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL

Five Nations Oppose Indian Proposal

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 20, (P.T.I.-Reuter).

THE Security Council met for two hours behind closed doors today to discuss the appointment of a United Nations Secretary-General.

They failed to arrive at a decision on an Indian proposal to open up a list of candidates for the post and decided to meet again tomorrow.

The present Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway is due to retire in February after a five-year term.

It was learned that Britain opposed the Indian suggestion while Cuba which had had originally expressed sympathy for the idea criticised it. It was believed that the Council would reject the Indian proposal when it came to a vote.

The Soviet Union had already vetoed a proposal that Mr. Lie's term of office should be extended

It was understood that the United States delegation did not speak on the Indian resolution today, but it is known that the Americans are strongly opposed to it. Equador was understood to have proposed a slight amendment—that instead of each delegation writing out two nominees on a slip of paper they might communicate them verbally to the five members.

According to the tenor of the discussion so far the United States, Britain, Norway, Cuba and Yugoslavia oppose the Indian resolution. The Soviet Union has indicated support for it.

ISRAEL ACCUSED OF AGGRESSION

Security Council Hears Egypt And Jordan

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Jordan and Egypt accused Israel of "aggression" in the Security Council yesterday.

The charges arose from an incident on August 28 when Israeli forces were alleged to have occupied Jordan territory.

The Security Council decided to invite Major-General William Riley, Chairman of the United Nations Palestine Truce Commission, to attend the Council's next meeting on Palestine. No date was fixed for the meeting.

The Jordan representative, Dr. Yusuf Heikal, said the Israel occupation threatened the whole stability of the region.

The argument advanced by the Israelis to justify their "aggression," he alleged, was that a map which was attached to the Rhodes Armistice Agreement gave them a right to occupy the area.

The map, he contended, was a copy and not the original which was attached to the Agreement. He said that any map which did not bear the names of the two Jordan signatories could not be authentic.

The present armistice was confined to Palestine and not concerned with the Jordan territory which the Israelis were alleged to have occupied.

FEARS CONFIRMED

Dr. Heikal said the Israeli "aggression" had confirmed "the dominating fear of Arab countries, namely that the Israelis have taken the road of an expansionist policy."

Jordan demanded that the Security Council should order the Israelis to withdraw from the territory they had occupied.

After Dr. Heikal had spoken, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey of Egypt, elaborated an accusation which he made on October 16 of Israeli violation of the General Armistice Agreement with Egypt.

He said expulsion of Palestinian Arabs across the Egypt-Palestine frontier was confirmed by the reports of the United Nations observers in Palestine and the admission of the Israeli spokesman during his statement before the Council at the previous meeting.

Fawzi Bey, the Egyptian delegate urged the Security Council "might find it necessary to: (1) Order the cessation of expulsion of Arabs by Israel.

(2) Order the return of the Arabs expelled by Israel and call upon Israel to assure their safety and safeguard their rights.

(3) Order the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Ir Gatter area.

(4) Make provision for reinforcing the machinery of United Nations Armistice supervision in Palestine."

The council adjourned.

Australian Anti-Red Bill

MELBOURNE, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Justice Sir Owen Dixon in the High Court today made a series of interim orders restraining the Australian Government from enforcing certain sections of the Communist Party Dissolution Act.

The sections affected are one which empowers the Commonwealth Government to "declare" Communists and another defining the powers of the receiver of the property of "declared" associations.

Sir Owen Dixon said the orders would remain in effect until October 25.

U.N. Aid Plans For Korea

NO POLITICAL INTERFERENCE

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): There will be no political or economic interference in Korean affairs through the United Nations aid programme.

This was agreed yesterday when the Economic and Social Council continued its discussions to set up a relief and rehabilitation programme in Korea.

The 18-nations represented on the Council also agreed that there would be no political conditions attached to the programme.

The Council decided that top priority would be given to provide food, clothing and shelter as well as measures to prevent epidemics. Early attention would also be given to short-term economic projects to give quick production returns.

U.N. AGREEMENT VIOLATED

Soviet Charges U.S.

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): A Soviet delegation yesterday accused the United States of conducting a "purge" of all non-government organisations accredited to the United Nations which did not "blow the horn of the State Department".

Mr. A. A Arutiunian of the Soviet Union, told the Economic and Social Council that refusal of United States immigration authorities to honour a visa for Mr. George Fischer the representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions constituted a "flagrant violation" of the United Nations agreement with the United States.

NEHRU WANTS EVERYTHING TO BE DONE TO END WORLD STRIFE

U. S. Writer Explains India's Present Stand

WASHINGTON, October 21 (UPI):

THE American writer, Marquis Childs, who has been in New Delhi for the past week interviewing Prime Minister Nehru and other Indian Government officials on his current world tour, discusses "India's neurality" in a copyright column published by the "Washington Post" and other papers in America.

In his article he states: "Wearing home-spun garments and leading a life of almost Spartan austerity in his vast official residence, one of the leading figures on the world stage, talks eloquently and movingly of the world's despairing need for peace.

"Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, in a four-hour talk with me, expounded the philosophy behind India's foreign policy. That policy has confused some and seemed to resemble appeasement. It is not due to any wavering of Nehru's mind. He sees the supreme tragedy of a third world conflict overshadowing humanity and his deepest conviction are that everything must be done to avert it.

"For the moment, at least, Nehru believes the danger of China's intervention in the Korean war has subsided. He says India's role was solely to pass on to Great Britain and the United States statements made by Chou En-lai to India's Ambassador Panikkar in Peiping.

But how, Nehru asks, could anyone assume that those statements were bluff? They had to be taken at face value unless one presumed to know the inner workings of the minds of the men now governing China.

"The reasons why the Nehru government is working incessantly for peace emerge from Nehru's conversation. They can be summarized as follows:

WORLD WAR THIRD

"First is its belief that World War Third would mean reversion to barberarism over large areas of the earth. The destruction would be so great and the interruption of all forms of transportation and communication so far-reaching that this is inevitable. As Nehru sees it, military, almost tribal, dictatorships would take the place of organized government in many regions.

"In this connection, the Nehru Government is firmly determined to try to maintain neutrality if such a war occurs. But Nehru, with a rare smile illuminating his grave face, admits to great difficulties in the way of holding to such a course. He also fully understands the indirect consequences of a new war on the "neutral", and particularly on India, where the struggle to curb inflation and to reconstruct is so critical.

SECOND REASON

"The second reason for the policy of the Nehru Government is the belief that in the long run China can never become a statellite of Russia or a Communist state in the Russian pattern'.

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE

"The third reason for Indian policy is the profound influence of the Gandhi philosophy on Nehru and most members of the Government. Though he has been dead for more than two years, Gandhi is still a living spirit in this British-built capital of imperial splendor which has been taken over by the Indian leaders who led the revolution against the British raj.

"Nehru makes plain, in almost everything he says, the influence on him of Gandhi, who was like a father and brother to him. Gandhi's non-violence, which deeply swayed the Indian masses lives on in the hearts and minds of those who are trying to establish democratic self-government in this land torn by religious strife and burdened by ancient traditions.

"This Gandhism partly explains the revulsion here for mass killing and destruction in Korea, even though India joined the United States in the United Nations stand against the aggressor. The remark General MacArthur made, which was widely printed here saying the sight of dead North Koreans was good for his old eyes caused a highly unfavourable reaction.

"This also is related to the suspicion that the West considers Asiatics expendable and that the desire of Europe, and perhaps of America, is to fight the war against Communism in Asia where weapons of mass destruction, such as the atom bomb, can be used.

DOMINATION FEAR

"That brings up the fourth reason for Indian policy, which is fear of American imperialism.

"Nehru, of course, is far too understanding to hold such a fear. He says what Asians fear is not old-fashioned imperialism but 'economic imperialism'.

"The man in the long home spun coat called achkan, talks on in the deep silence of the Indian night. Ever soft and muted in its conversational flow, his voice implies brilliance and power as a speaker to vast Indian throngs. Only the occasional howling of the Delhi jackals in the remote darkness beyond the open windows breaks the stillness, reminding us of forces of nature still to be conquered in this ancient land.

Weather anyone in the west likes it or not, this man is India today—inheritor of Gandhi's legacy and, as he has just shown, new master of the political party that dominates the country."

KASHMIR DEBATE

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 21, (PTI): Usually reliable sources said here yesterday they understood Mr. Warren Austin, President of the United Nations Security Council, has tentatively proposed a meeting of the Council next Wednesday to take up Sir Owen Dixon's report on the Kashmir question.

Sir Owen, in his report to the Security Council on September 20, admitted his failure as United Nations Mediator to settle the Kashmir dispute directly.

Mr. Austin was understood to have asked the Indian delegate, Mr. B. N. Rau, whether October 25 would suit India for a discussion of the report.

Mr. Rau said he would give a definite answer after consulting his Government but it was possible he might want to put back the date slightly.

India Agrees To Discuss Kashmir On Friday

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 21 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. B. N. Rau, Chief Indian delegate, last night discussed the Kashmir question with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British representative in the Security Council and with Lord Ogmore, Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations.

It was later learned that India agreed to a meeting of the Security Council on Friday October 27 to discuss the Kashmir report submitted by the United Nations Mediator, Sir Owen Dixon.

Franco Visits Spanish West Africa

MADRID, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): General Franco today arrived at El Aiun near Cape Juby in Rio De Oro, Spanish possession in West Africa. He was reported to have been enthusiastically received.

The Head of the Spanish State arrived in Ifni on Africa's West Coast yesterday for a ten-day visit to Spanish West Africa and the Canary Islands.

He is accompanied by his wife, Interior Minister Blaz Perez Gunzalez and his wife, the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Senor Juan Antonio Saunces, and Public Works Minister, General Jose Maria Fernandez Ladreba.

Malcolm MacDonald In Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the British Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, arrived here by air today on his way to Ottawa for a short holiday.

He was met at Montreal's Dorval Airport by his Canadian-born wife.

Mrs. Pandit To Join Indian Delegation

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 20 (PTI): Mrs Vijaya Laksmi Pandit, India's ambassador at Washington, will be coming to Lake Success shortly to join temporarily the Indian delegation to the United Nations, writes PTI special correspondent.

Her special task will be to lead in the presentation of India's case when the Political Committee takes up the question of the "treatment of nationals of Indian origin in South Africa".

FIRST STEP IN BATTLE FOR WHITE HOUSE

Republicans' Hope Of Capture Of New York

BIG FIGHT FOR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN U. S.

BY PAUL SCOTT RANKINE

THE Republicans are seeking in the Congressional elections next month (November) to lay the groundwork for winning the Presidency for a Republican in the 1952 Presidential election.

Presidential election politics have, therefore, dominated this year's Congressional election campaign.

The decision of the former Republican Presidential candidate, Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, to reverse his earlier refusal and stand again for the Governorship of New York this November, has revived the prospects of his also reversing his previous disavowals of any intention to stand again for the Presidency in 1952.

"Kingmaker"

If the comparatively liberal-minded Governor Dewey wins the New York Governorship on November 7, he will be the dominating figure in the Republican Convention of 1952, either as a potential Presidential candidate or as the "Kingmaker" who will decide, with the large block of votes under his control, what other Republican shall be chosen as the candidate.

It is also apparent that the last six months of infinitely complex intrigues and political manoeuvrings between competing sections of the Republican and Democratic Parties over the New York State Governorship, the Mayoralty of New York City and the New York Senate seat really represents a battle for control over the key State of New York in 1952. For **New York is** the state which controls the largest number of electoral votes in the election of the President of the United States.

It used to be a political truism that no President could be elected without **winning New York State. President Roosevelt, a New Yorker born, made many political concessions, notably to the left wing of his party, in order to make certain of winning New York.**

President Truman broke that precedent in 1948 by defying President Roosevelt's former Vice-President, Henry Wallace, and his Progressive Party, losing New York as a result and still winning the Presidential election.

And Taft

The campaign of the Republican leader, Mr. Robert Taft, for re-election as the Senator from Ohio in November, is also overshadowed by Presidential election politics.

Senator Taft, the son of the former Republican President, William Howard Taft (1908-1912), has been trying for the Republican nomination as a Presidential candidate since 1936.

1952 will be about the last chance for the 61-year-old veteran leader of the style "Grand Old Party" Republican conservatives to get back to the White House, where he spent his boyhood.

The Republican Party experts will watch the results of Senator Taft's election fight in Ohio this year as a test of the vote-getting powers in a national election of the conservative, economy-minded, isolationist—tinged and seemingly old-fashioned Middle Western approach which still characterises Senator Taft's campaigning.

Weak Opponent

The Democrats in Ohio have put up a somewhat weak opponent against Senator Taft—the nationally unknown but dynamic little State Auditor, "Jumping Joe" Ferguson.

Although national Trade Union and left-wing organisations are bitterly opposed to Senator Taft as the author of the allegedly anti-Trade Union reactionary Taft-Hartley "slave labour" Act, they cannot exert their full strength against Senator Taft.

The State-loyal voters of Ohio bitterly recent intervention by outsiders. If national campaigns against Taft are carried too far, they will vote for him as the home boy being victimised by "furriners" from Washington, New York and other places "East".

From the point of view of national Presidential politics, however, many astute Democrats would like to see Senator Taft win this November, even if it means having their pet bogey back in the Senate.

Easier For Truman

THEY BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE EASIER FOR PRESI-

Robert A. Taft

DENT TRUMAN TO BEAT SENATOR TAFT IN 1952 THAN TO DEFEAT SOME OTHER REPUBLICAN POSSIBLES SUCH AS GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, WHO MIGHT BE CHOSEN AS REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IF SENATOR TAFT WERE PUT OUT OF THE RUNNING BY AN ELECTION DEFEAT THIS NOVEMBER.

They argue that President Truman has a particularly strong appeal for many of the sort of voters who usually back Senator Taft. If there is one game at which President Truman can outsmart Senator Taft, they say, it is at Senator Taft's own game of appealing to his voters as the down-to-earth, stubborn but sincere and honest, homespun, grass roots, middle Western American.

This school of Democratic thinking hopes, therefore, that for the next two years Senator Taft's political stock will rise sufficiently to enable him to kill off a movement to draft General Eisenhower or some other more liberally appealing Republican for nomination as the party's Presidential candidate at the party convention to be held in June, 1952.

The biggest factor in the 1952 President election campaign would be the capture of one or both Houses of Congress by a Republican majority in the Congressional Elections to be held on November 7.

Such a result would mean Republican control of Congressional business and debates for the next two years; Republican majorities on all the Congressional Committees which will daily be reviewing President Truman's administration of the Government; a Republican Speaker of the House; and Republican Chairmen of the influential Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees.

It would make it still more difficult for the harassed President Truman to get done the things that he wants to have done to meet both foreign and domestic crises. It would mean ever more vocal and publicised criticism of his not having done the things which the voters feel he ought to have done.

Vandenberg

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the veteran Republican foreign affairs war horse, who as Republican Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1946-1948, helped President Truman put through the Marshall Plan and other foreign aid programmes, retires from political life this year.

At present, there is no such powerful or liberally minded Republican foreign affairs leader in sight who might temper the opposition wind to a shorn Democratic Administration.

If the temper of the Taft-led Republican minority in 1948-50 is any guide to what a Republican majority in 1952 would be like, President Truman would find his foreign and programmes cut to the bone and his Far Eastern policies subjected to unceasing, and possibly crippling, fire. He himself has said that he expects Republicans in Congress to try to cut down even his defence and preparedness preparations.

Republicans' Task

To obtain control of the Senate, the Republicans need to win seven additional seats.

To control the House, they must gain 47 additional seats in the House of Representatives.

In 1946, the last Congressional election held in the middle of a Presidential term of office, the Republicans captured Congress by winning twelve seats in the Senate and fifty-five seats in the House.

The November election is due to fill thirty-six seats in the Senate and all the 435 seats in the House.

Voting in the mid-term elections is traditionally light. Many of the non-partisan voters who were brought to the polls in 1948 by President Truman's dramatic village-to-village campaign will probably not vote at all this November. The Korean war has prevented President Truman from stumping the country this summer.

In mid-term elections there is always a strong protest vote, critical of the general mismanagement of the Nation's affairs, eager to "throw the rascals out and have a change." This will operate against the incumbent Republican members of Congress as well as against Democrats; but more against Democrats because there is a Democratic Administration. It is they who are supposed to be responsible for getting the country into the general mess it is alleged to be in.

The primary intra-party elections this summer have shown that the charges of "pro-Communism" against the Democratic Party constitute a most effective vote-getting campaign weapon. They have revealed a widespread and politically powerful feeling throughout the country that the Democratic Administrations of President Roosevelt and President Truman did permit Communists and pro-Communists to infiltrate into the Government, to give away its secrets to Russia and to soften its policies towards Communist Russia and Communist China.

A lasting impression has been left upon the voters by the charges of "Communism" hurled by Senator Joseph McCarthy against the State Department and even more important by the judicial conviction of the former high State Department official, Mr. Alger Hiss, for perjury in denying espionage.

The nation was undoubtedly shocked by the state of unpreparedness revealed by the outbreak of the Korean war and many voters hold the Democratic Administration responsible for that unpreparedness.

Feather In Truman's Cap

Points in favour of the Democrats are:

Victory in the Korean war has tended to wipe out the effect of the original shock at United States unpreparedness.

The victory is in one sense a personal one for President Truman.

To the average American, events appear to have shown that this gamble paid off handsomely in terms of victory, world peace and security.

The replacement of the unpopular Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, by that Wellingtonian national hero, General George Marshall, has tended to offset, if not completely nullify, Republican attacks on the Administration's handling of preparations for defence.

There is no slackening in the support of the Fair Dealers for the Truman Administration. There is also in 1950 no Henry Wallace Party as in 1948 to take New Deal and left-wing votes from the Democrats.

TRUMAN LUNCHES WITH CONGRESSMAN

President Truman (right) lunching with Congressman Clarence Cannon from the President's home State of Missouri. They are comparing corn-cob pipes.

ANGLO-INDIANS OWE A DEBT TO SARDAR

Frank Anthony's Advice To His Community

KANPUR, October 20, (PTI).

MR. FRANK ANTHONY, President of the All-India Anglo-Indian Association, told the annual general meeting of the Kanpur Branch of the Association, that for the special safeguards granted to Anglo-Indians under the new Indian Constitution, they owed a special debt to Sardar Patel for his understanding and invaluable help.

Urging the members of his community to develop the habit of thinking on less critical and more constructive lines, Mr. Anthony said people talk as if all the ills of the country were due to the Congress Party, forgetting that "all our major problems are legacies which under the most favourable conditions will take decades to relieve and resolve."

Mr. Anthony added: "With all its shortcomings, the Congress Party has leaders of great stature, which no other party at present can attempt to produce. It is also the only Party with necessary organisational strength to give the country administrative stability and the hope of ordered democratic progress. Further, after the next general elections there is bound to grow a healthy Opposition which will have a salutary effect on administration everywhere and be a guarantee of healthy democratic progress.

Concluding Mr. Anthony said that the country needed the qualities and experience of the Anglo-Indian community, and it was their duty and privilege to serve India in "these challenging times."

CEYLONISATION OF TRADE

Indian Condemns Move

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"No friend of India and Ceylon will compliment Mr. A. E. Goonesinha on his provocative, untimely and ill-advised speech at a meeting of the Ceylon Employers Federation," said Mr. P D. Saggi, President Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, London, who is now here.

Mr. Saggi was commenting on the Ceylon State Minister, Mr. Goonesinha's reported advice to the Federation that "no non-Ceylonese should be recruited by mercantile houses after November 1."

"India and Ceylon have been neighbours and friends for centuries. They have cultural, economic and commercial ties. Their economies are not competitive but complimentary, in such circumstances this suggestion of the State Minister of Ceylon is rather disturbing." Mr. Saggi said.

Khar Land Development Board Meets

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Khar Land Development Board of the Government of Bombay met this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. D. K. Kunte, Parliamentry Secretary.

The Board discussed about 21 schemes concerning coastal districts covering an area of 12,927 acres and costing Rs. 7,68,000.

Sex Education In Calcutta Schools Soon

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (PTI): Dr. Sourin Ghosh, Director of Social Hygiene, West Bengal Government, said here today that sex education may soon begin to be imparted in the colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University.

Dr. Khosh, who was addressing the All-India Moral and Social Hygiene Conference added that it had taken him seven years to induce the university authorities to start sex education in the colleges.

MIGRANTS: During the past 24 hours 3,581 Hindus and 2,199 Muslims arrived into West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 6,198 Hindus and 2,844 Muslims left, states a Press note. By air 63 Hindus and 60 Muslims arrived and 35 Hindus and 33 Muslims left.

RENT ARREARS DEMANDED

Mulund DPs Threatened With Legal Action

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Amounts of money, approximately totalling to Rupees one lakh, have been claimed by the Government of Bombay, from the 450 families of displaced persons, residing at present at the Mulund Refugee Camp. It is learnt that the Government have notified the heads of the families that unless they pay up outstanding dues, the processes of law will be set in motion, and they will be ejected.

DELIBERATE

The money is stated to be due to the Government as the families have defaulted in respect of rent for nearly nineteen months. It was learnt that the withholding of the rent was deliberate as the Government raised the rent which was Rs. 12/8/- per tenement upto March 1949, to Rs. 22/8/- for no assignable reason. The tenants who objected to the raise, stopped paying, and during the past 19 months the dues mounted up to the tidy sum of Rs. one lakh.

Mr. K. K. Shah, General Secretary, Sind Panchayat Federation, met this morning, Mr. Pinge, Assistant Secretary of the Rehabilitation Department, and placed before him the difficulties of the D.Ps. in the matter. Mr. Pinge is learnt to have promised a reduction of Rs. 2/8 per tenement, in such cases where the Government had not provided electricity. He is also learnt to have promised to consider the whole issue sympathetically.

HARDSHIPS

Mr. Shahani told press representatives that he had also told Mr. Pinge that great hardships had been caused to hundreds of inmates of the Nari Seva Sadan at Kurla, as their rations had been cut off. He said that the widows who had been affected by this measure, were "starving". The directive of the Government of India that those widows who had fathers, fathers-in-law or sons, must not be given free rations, had been implemented in this place with the above consequences. Mr. Shahani said that Mr. Pinge had promised to represent to the Government of India, the hardships of the women thus deprived of free rations.

Another representation made by Mr. Shahani to the Rehabilitation Department pertained to a notice served by the Bombay Municipality to the inmates of the Matunga Refugee Camp, asking them to quit by the end of this month. The D.Ps., it was learnt, were prepared to quit in case alternative land was given to them, with loan facilities for forming a house co-operative.

REGISTRATION OF D.Ps IN ASSAM

Time Limit Extended

SHILLONG, Oct. 21 (UPI): The time for registration of all new displaced persons who came to Assam since January 1st, 1950, and who have not so far been registered, has been extended by Government upto November 15.

All unregistered displaced persons of the above category residing in Khasi and Jaintia Hills have been advised by Government to apply for registration to the Deputy Commissioner as early as possible.

Four New Rules For Modern War

MAKING IT HUMANE IN ATOMIC ERA

GENEVA, October 20, (PTI-Reuter).

FOUR modernised rules of war—to provide for humane world in an atomic era—will come into force tomorrow, replacing the outdated treaties in force throughout the last war, Red Cross headquarters announced here today.

The four new conventions of the International Red Cross were approved by 61 nations in the summer of 1949 and were automatically to become effective six months after being formally ratified by two or more Governments.

It is now six months since Switzerland and Yugoslavia deposited their ratifications with the Red Cross.

It outlaws the taking of hostages, murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation, and medical experiments all practised under the Nazi wartime regime.

An unprecedented clause—approved after immense controversy in the original debate by experts—provides for "Security" in any future war in which young mothers, children under 15, wounded, sick and aged civilians would be immune from attack of any kind.

The new rules for war prisoners and wounded and sick servicemen define a resistance fighter as a man or woman commanded by a "responsible leader" fighting "in accordance with the laws and customs of war", forbid countries to make special pacts between themselves for treatment of prisoners and ban prisoners from renouncing any of their rights under the convention.

Profiting by experience, a new clause rules that prisoners may not be employed in lifting landmines or unexploded bombs.

The four conventions originally emerged from a 16-week debate in the summer of 1949 by some 300 lawyers, diplomats and soldiers. They were approved by 61 nations ranging from Russia and the United States to little-known republics and by last February all had signed.

But they could not come into force until six months after being formally ratified.

Saar-French Agreement Ratified

PARIS, October 21 (PTI-Reuter): The French National Assembly last night ratified by a show of hands on agreement on relations between the industrial basin of the Saar and France.

Only Communist members voted against the agreement which was signed on March 3 this year.

Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, told the Deputies, "France neither hopes for nor desires any open or hidden annexation. She is well aware of the affinities that exists between the Saar and Germany."

He added, "The political status of the Saar has not yet reached its final status in the absence of a German peace treaty."

Orissa Drive Against Tiger Menace

CUTTACK, October 21 (PTI): The Orissa Government bagged 11 tigers, 15 leopards, six panthers and one wolf since January in their drive against tiger menace in the Kalhandi and Lalangir Patna districts, it was officially learnt today.

The Government had engaged a paid shikari as part of the drive.

Inclusion Of Dang With Surat Suggested

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (PTI): The Bombay Delimitation Committee report was submitted in the Election Commissioners office today by a sepecial messenger of the Bombay Government. It is understood Mr. D.P. Karmarkar, Deputy Minister for Commerce, who is a member of the Committee has apended a minute suggesting inclusion of Dang with Surat district and the talukas of Jath and Akkalkot with the neighbouring Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

FAROUK WARNED AGAINST REVOLT

Egyptian Cabinet To Be Reshuffled

ALEXANDRIA, October 20, (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mustafa El Nahas Pasha, was tonight said to have submitted to King Farouk a scheme for a Cabinet reshuffle.

The scheme would be likely to affect many portfolios, usually well-informed sources said.

The Premier also presented a report on State affairs to King Farouk who returned to Egypt yesterday after his European tour.

A petition from Egyptian Opposition parties calling for reforms in the Government awaited the King upon his return. Signed by Saadists, Liberals, Nationalists, Koltists and Independents, it warned the King that a revolt "will take place in the country which will not only destroy those who are unjust but will leave the country in a state of financial, moral and political bankruptcy".

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS

A Government inquiry has for some time been investigating secretly allegations that during the Arab Jewish War in Palestine useless arms and ammunition were bought for the Egyptian forces.

High personalities are believed to be involved.

After his meeting with the King today, Nahas Pasha told the press "His Majesty has ordered me to proceed with the investigation into the alleged irregularities in Army purchasing and discover those responsible whether they are among the Army or connected with the Palace".

LAND REFORMS IN NEW CHINA

Severe Punishment For Offenders

PEKING, October 21 (PTI): The Chinese People's Republic today promulgated drastic measures to cope with the "obstructive activities" of landlords in the Central and Eastern provinces against Government's land reforms programme scheduled to be carried out during the coming winter and spring, cables a PTI staff correspondent.

According to the new regulations, an anti-land reforms campaign and efforts to sabotage the Government's programme will be punishable with imprisonment ranging from 1 to five years.

NEW HOUSING PLAN FOR COAL MINERS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21 (PTI): The Government of India propose to initiate a new three-year scheme of building 7,500 houses for coal miners, it is learnt. Under the scheme colliery owners will be given a subsidy to the extent of twenty per cent of the costs of construction including the cost of land. The houses will be let free to colliery workers oher than supervisory and clerical staff.

The scheme is to commence from 1950/51.

At a meeting of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, held in September last, the Labour Minister had announced the abandonment of the present scheme of housing for colliery workers. That followed the failure to get the Bhuli Township tenanted.

THIS FAITH

SHORT STORY
BY
Perin C. Mehta

IN Delhi, there lived two friends, a little boy and a little girl. Sheela's father was an eminent surgeon, Deepak's father a clerk in one of the Government Offices.

The two children were bound together with an immortality of affection, unwarped by the bias of class distinction; their imagination innocent of the consumptive superfluities of wealth. Sheela attended an expensive modern school. Deepak took his lessons at a school run on charity, where half-starved, semi-educated teachers imparted indifferent knowledge to their ragged pupils. After school hours Sheela and Deepak met in the public park. Sometimes they indulged in childish games with other children, but mostly they loved to sit under a laburnum tree whose golden tops hung low over their heads, and talk in confiding whispers of topics of mutual interest. They shared, and guarded each other's secrets with jealous care.

As they grew older, the amazing perversions of sentiment and idea caused by contemplating actions from class point of view, did not once rear to spoil the serene sympathy which bound the two. Their friendship was a part of their moral and spiritual training. Sheela confided in Deepak her ambition of being a great surgeon, of the nursing home she would run, with herself as the head, and the fame she would achieve. It never occurred to Deepak to doubt her abilities. He hung fondly on her words, and in him a faith arose that towered above every other emotion within him.

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The years fled by, and Sheela was now seventeen, Deepak nineteen years old. Their friendship had matured, and little diamond-like sparks of romance entered to make the relationship more pleasant. Deepak had joined the same office as his father and he was also a clerk.

To his utter humiliation he realized that he would be always there, for his family possessed neither the money, nor the hope of ever having any. The injustice one suffers through oneself is far greater than that perpetrated by others. So it was with Deepak.

He loved Sheela, and yet he knew he must lose her one day. She was now preparing to go to the Medical College and thence——thence, dear God, where? For a time the difference in their social status obscured the truth of his feeling for her. But as time went by, fettered as he was, he gave way to an enduring resignation towards what was to come.

All through her career Sheela clung to Deepak, and they enjoyed the fragrance of each other's love. He remained in the background steadying her when she tottered, lifting her spirits when low. He showed her the way to the heavens, the stars, and the other side of the moon. His burning faith in her never failed. He utilized all of his mental energy towards the making of Sheela. She brought to him, and placed in the inner recess of his mind her successes, her failures. She left him, being newly equipped to face the world

Deepak sacrificed his life in a greatness not his own, in a career that would bring him nothing. He was sure that the day fast approached when Sheela would need him no longer. But his faith in her was the Mount Everest of his life

And came the day when Sheela left Delhi to complete the course and attain abroad the highest degree in surgery. The evening before they had met,—in the park and under the golden laburnum. There was not much to be said. The present that was theirs glided into the past but they did not look back. They forced themselves into the future which so narrowed its limits for Deepak.

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"You are the wall of strength on which I lean, Deepak" Sheela said again and again. "Without your faith, I cannot succeed. My success will be our success".

Deepak smiled back bravely. "My faith in you will be firm as a rock. That is all I can offer you. My dear, Oh my dear, I shall pray to the Lord that my faith never fails you".

They sat there for a long long time not talking, each torn with conflicting emotions. They bid each other farewell when the moon arose, shedding its pale, sad light filtering through the leaves, on their set tragic faces.

Sheela left the next day, and Deepak lost the world. Habituated only to official subordination, his only outlet of nature was Sheela in whose company he felt like a colossus towering over the world. She had made him feel important. Now he would lead his ignoble life, penalizing himself with thoughts of her independence away from him, and his soul shrivelled up within him.

Sheela was away for three long, busy years. Not once in three years had the thought of Deepak slipped her mind. She had held on to him, and had emerged successful with flying colours. She had written to him regularly, and he had replied back just as much. His faith reached out its long, earnest arm to steady her support her, guide her, over the rocks, away from whirlpools, to a safe destination. Now she was a full-fledged surgeon, and returning. But there was a difference.

Her ambition of greatness and fame everested all other emotions. Deepak must wait. Everything must wait until she reaches the heights. It was not that she loved Deepak less, but that she loved fame more.

When she landed at the airport, her eyes flew from face to face, and past those who had come to receive her. She was searching, searching for Deepak, and he was not there. Her heart cried out for him again and again Why was'nt he there? She greeted parents, relations, friends with a forced show of goodwill and gaity but soon disentangled herself and rushed away to Depak's humble dwelling. He met her at the gate, for he was waiting, because he knew she would come. He had not wanted to sully their first meeting among a crowd of watchful, inquisitive people

She threw herself into his arms unashamedly, and wept freely for the very joy For a long while, they remained thus, clinging together, and a ray of hope once more flickered in the heart of Deepak. At last freeing herself Sheela pushed him away and looked at him for the first time. She gasped when she saw how thin and pale he had grown, and her heart smote her within.

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"Why Deepak what is it? Have you been ill? She asked him, waiting for his reply in an agony of suspense.

"Nothing's the matter Sheela, nothing whatever, now that you are back". His reply was more to put her at ease.

Sheela now back, let no grass grow under her feet. She started working in her father's private nursing home as the surgeon, second in charge. But this was only the start and she had no intention remaining long thus. She built up ideas, castigated them and rebuilt again with a hundred different thoughts. Deepak yet fertilized her tree of ambition with his faith and prayer. She worked hard, and there was time for nothing else. These days she did not see Deepak for days, and at times even for weeks. He never pestered her, never once reminded her of the promises made under the laburnum. Her ambition destroyed her balance of judgment. She was like a conquering chief who always excites faith and expectation. Deepak watched her burning herself out, and once more all hope of her died within. He began to feel physically unwell. Recently dizzy spells of giddiness over-powered him. He could not eat for it seemed he could stomach no food. But Sheela must never know. Nothing must hamper her progress. When she inquired after his health he padlocked his lips, and so she remained ignorant. His faith was yet her foundation, and he knew that once that was shaken, she would descend for ever into the slough of failure.

Then came the day when Sheela's father retired, and she was sole mistress of the nursing home. She had effected drastic changes, and equipped it with all modern medical amenities. She took Deepak round, proudly and with shining eyes, explaining the details. He was yet her stronghold, the pivot round which she worked.

A year went by and Sheela created a sensation in the medical world. Her name shone out, and she was in demand everywhere. From far and near came patients, and she operated with skill.

There was magic in her hands. She was offered high positions in other cities but she remained where she was. All the while, Deepak trudged along the downward path: lower and lower he went, praying, praying for Sheela. He refused every medical aid and nobody knew what was wrong.

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And came the day when Deepak lay fighting for breath—dying.

Sheela was informed and she flew to him. She made immediate arrangements and removed him to her nursing home. Thereafter a skilful examination, and an X-ray she found that he was suffering from a cancer of the stomach, too far gone for any reprieve.

She was speechless for a full hour, and sitting next to him the realization came upon her—Year by year her neglect, her indifference to the promises made, her utter callousness towards one upon whose faith she had built her career, realized her life's ambition.

"Deepak, Deepak why did you keep this a secret? Why did you suffer so? Dear, dear God don't take him away. I can't, can't live alone".

Sheela the famous, Sheela the ambitious, knelt by his bedside broken down by the weight of her sorrow.

Deepak's voice seemed to come to her from afar. "Sheela, my darling, I did not want to cheat you of your ambition with my paltry self. You needed my faith. Now you are made and I can go. I gave you all I had. I have nothing left".

Deepak lingered for three days after that, losing consciousness now and then. Sheela spent every second of those days beside him, not caring for food or sleep. As she sat there, she felt all her knowledge draining away from her, leaving her useless, lifeless. She had brought this on herself. She had placed their sacred promises on the shelf, where they had shrivelled up and died of neglect.

Deepak died and with him died all that was within Sheela. She did not weep, did not mourn, she sat lifeless looking on at the last funeral rites with unseeing eyes.

She returned a few days later to her patients and the nursing home, but failure seeped her being, and she was afraid to operate. Her mind was blank, her hands trembled. She tried again and again to regain her skill but it was no use. It was gone. Once half-way through an operation she had to give up to the second in charge. After that she stopped operating. Her prowess at the operating-table was gone, and now she knew that alone she would never succeed. It was Deepak, his faith, his prayer

There are blighted hopes and tragedies out of whose root grow kindred hopes and life again But out of Sheela's tragedy grew no hope for nothing that is dead can live again.

A girl from the back country was visiting relatives in the city for the first time. They wanted her to enjoy herself, so they arranged for her to have a date one night. The boy showed up on time and they went to a movie. After the show, they stopped at a restaurant.

"Two hamburgers and two Cokes," the boy ordered.

She, not to appear ignorant, murmured: "The same for me!"

*

It was little Oswald's habit, on awakening in the morning, to slip out of his crib and crawl beneath the covers either with his father or his mother. But one day his parents got up early and left him sleeping blissfully in his crib. In a short while they heard piteous shrieks from overhead.

Dashing up to the bedroom, mother flung open the door. The little fellow rushed to her arms and, raising his tear-stained face, explained: "Mother, I woke up and looked in your place, and you were not there. Then I looked in daddy's place, and he wasn't there. And then I went back and looked in my place—and I wasn't there! Then I was 'fraid!"

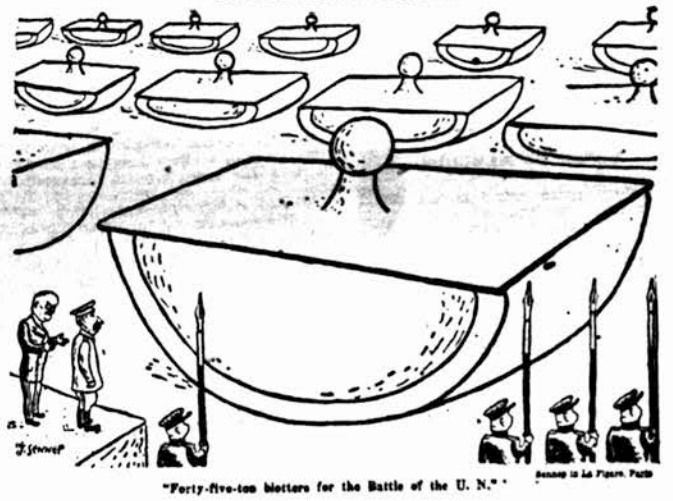
*

Mr. Brown was a stubborn individual. He would never wear rubbers when it rained, or an extra sweater on chilly nights Mrs Brown grew peeved at his obstinacy

"You never take any good advice," she complained

"Darn lucky for you I don't," he retorted, "or you would still be an old maid."

'PARADE ON RED SQUARE'



"Forty-five-ton blotters for the Battle of the U. N."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am feeling so happy and joyous even as you all must be that from ... Sunday our Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations will begin. The celebrations will be held throughout India, and very good programmes have been arranged everywhere.

It is fortunate for us that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is going to figure in some important programmes of the Jubilee celebrations. On 3rd November he will inaugurate the Bal Mela at Delhi and on 5th November he is coming to Bombay specially for our sake. He will address the Children's mammoth gathering at the Azad Maidan at 5-30 p.m., visit the Balkan-ji-Bari Swapna Desh (Children's Dreamland) Exhibition at 7 p.m. and the Children's Grand Entertainment at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 8-30 p.m. on that day. And on 6th November he will address the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at the Sunderabai Hall at 10 a.m.

I could also tell you about the other important items of the programme on other days at Bombay, where there are going to be the chief and most important celebrations. On 28th October there will be individual children's processions in different localities of the Bombay City and Suburbs. On the 29th October there will be children's Sports at 3-30 p.m. On 30th October Bal Mela and Anand Bazars. On 31st October Bal Kavi Sammelan, 7-30 p.m. On 1st November Collections. On 2nd November Camp Fire at 8 p.m. On 3rd November inauguration of the Balkan-ji-Bari Swapna Desh (Children's Dreamland) Exhibition, by H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, and of the Balak Nagar (Children's Town) Exhibition, 6 p.m. On 4th November, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, under the presidentship of Shri B. G. Kher, at the Jinnah Hall at 5 p.m.

For the outside guests there will be a sight-seeing programme on Monday, 6th November. And the intending delegates must have known by now that they are most welcome to come to Bombay from 4th to 6th November. They will be able to get concessions of half fares from the railways, and their lodging and board arrangements will be made free. They will, however, have to pay Rupees Five only as the delegate's fee, and they must inform the definite date and time of their arrival in advance, to the Honorary Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee, 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

NEHRU GREETS CHILDREN

बालकन जी बारी के बच्चों को
मैं अपना प्यार भेजता हूं।
थोड़े दिनों में मैं उनसे मिलने
आऊंगा। हम सबको
अपने देश की सेवा करनी है।
इस से देश भी बड़ा होगा और
उसके साथ हम भी बढ़ेंगे।
शुभ हित।
जवाहर लाल नेहरू

२-१०-१९५०

Above is Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's message to the Balkan-ji-Bari children, conveying to them his love and intimating them that he is soon going to meet them at Bombay.

CATCH QUESTION

What is it that starts when a car goes, stops when a car stops, is of no use to the car, and yet the car cannot go without it?

—A NOISE.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

Though noise may be all round
it is in silence that we grow.

BALD FACTS

Sammy Simple says that when he gets bald he is going to paint a spider on his head in the summer to scare the flies away.

Stretching A Point

The passenger dozed as the train travelled on,
And awoke at the end of the track.
"I woke with a start, now must keep wide awake.
Or else I shall never get back."
When later that night he returned to his home,
They laughed when his story he sketched.
"The joke is on you", they all said with a smile,
"But we think it is rather far-fetched."

Far-Seeing

The tourist was adopting a patronising attitude while talking to a shepherd in the mountains in Aberdeenshire.

"Grand view," he was saying. "I suppose you can see America from here?"

"Much farther than that, sir," replied the shepherd. "When the mist lifts we can see the Moon."

General Quiz Game

Read the following 12 questions to your guests and give them time to answer each one as you finish reading it. The winner will have the greatest number of answers correct.

(1) Who wrote Vanity Fair?
(2) When was Treaty at Versailles signed?
(3) Where is Trieste?
(4) Why does a glass crack when we pour boiling water into it?
(5) Which is correct: "None are here" or "none is here"?
(6) What is an analemma?
(7) How much is the cube of three halves?

The following are the Answers to the above:—

(1) Thackeray. (2) June 28, 1919; (3) Italy. (4) The outside of the glass does not expand as quickly as the inside; (5) None is here; (6) The 8 and on the geographical globe. (7) 3-3/8.

Just An Idea

He who is wrong in the tens will be wrong in the thousands.

A RIDDLE IN VERSE

This riddle is hard:
What's bought by the yard.
But worn by the foot instead?
Tis pretty and gay
We see it each day—
This carpet on which I tread!

STATIONARY

Motorist: Where does this road go to?

Yokel: I don't think it goes anywhere. I sees it 'ere every day.

Join Balkan-ji-Bari

It is a joy to receive a number of enquiries these days about the establishment of Balkan-ji-Bari Units at different places. The necessary literature has been sent to such friends, and it is hoped that they will start the Units soon.

Any body is most welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association. Children up to fourteen years age can become its Primary Members, boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years Companion Members, and voluntary workers above eighteen years Associate Members. There are also classes of Sympathisers, Donors and Patrons.

All information about the Balkan-ji-Bari and enrolment forms, etc., are available from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, from whom you may please send for them by sending him your full name and address and age and a one anna stamp for postage.

By the by, have you sent your little quota for the Silver Jubilee Fund?

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Kiran (right) 5 years and Pushpa (left) 3 1/2 years—two enthusiastic members of the Patna Balkan-ji-Bari —They shout with pride: "Balkan-ji-Bari Zindabad!"

ACCORDING TO HISTORY

Teacher: When was Rome built?
Johnnie: During the night sir.
Teacher: How do you arrive at that conclusion?

Johnnie: Well, sir, we are told that Rome wasn't built in a day.

Shri Shamji Jamod, General Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

Prakash (left), 7 years, and Pramila (right), 5 years, of Matunga are fond of dramatics. Here they are seen in the roles of Bhima and Krishna respectively.

New Cure For Acute Alcoholism

ULTRAVIOLET RAYS REDUCE CHILDREN'S ILLNESS

THE outstanding paper read at the meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York was undoubtedly that of Dr. James J. Smith, Director of Research on Alcoholism at the New York University Bellevue Medical Centre. At least the science writers who attended considered it so and made much of it.

Dr. Smith came forth with an entirely new conception of alcoholism. Hitherto the man or woman who could not let rum alone was regarded as a personality problem. Drink offered an escape from realities too hard to be faced. True, psychiatrists have helped alcoholics to face the world and behave themselves, and the influence of "Alcoholics Anonymous" cannot be underrated. Nevertheless, "bosh" expresses tersely what most psychiatrists write on alcoholism.

After studying 2,000 acute and chronic alcoholics Dr. Smith was convinced that they suffered from improper stimulation or deficiency of the adrenals and sex glands.

In alcoholism the pituitary does not produce enough hormone to prod the adrenals and sex glands. The result is uneasiness and tension which is relieved by drink.

Dr. Smith gave some of his 2,000 patients hormones of the pituitary and adrenal glands.

Among these were ACTH and cortisone, sex hormones and ACE (adrenal cortical extract) and vitamin C. Cases of acute alcoholism respond in 24 hours to such treatment. Acute alcoholism "no longer presents a problem", says Dr. Smith.

More Difficult

The case of the chronic alcoholic is much more difficult, but Dr. Smith predicts that it will be solved within five years. His goal is to treat a chronic drunk so that he learns how to drink normally.

It begins to look more and more as if Dr. Hans Selye of the University of Montreal is right in maintaining that we are on the verge of a revolution in medicine. Extracts of the pituitary, adrenal and sex glands have already produced remarkable results in rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic fever, gout, asthma, leukemia, myasthenia gravis (muscle weakness) and half a dozen other diseases, with more revelations of their efficacy to come. So it is possible that a large part of the practice of medicine is destined to diagnose disease in terms of glandular deficiency and to treat sick men and women with gland extracts

Health Test

It has been known for years that ultraviolet rays will kill viruses. The common cold is one of many diseases caused by viruses. Why not use ultraviolet lamps to sterlize the air in schoolrooms, barracks and other places where persons are crowded together and thus prevent the spread of common cold, chicken pox, measles and the like?

Special lamps to achieve this end were developed years ago by the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies

But the first scientific experiments to determine the efficiency of ultraviolet rays in killing airborne viruses were probably those made in 1943 by Drs. William F and Mildred W Wells

There is no question that absenteeism is greatly reduced when ultraviolet lamps are installed. The most thoroughly controlled experiments to prove the point seem to be those undertaken on January 1, 1946, by Dr. William Holla, Health Commissioner of Westchester County. He has now given out a preliminary account of the results attained in three and a half years.

The Results

Holla made his tests with the assistance of Dr. Mildred Wells in the twin villages of Mount Kisco and Pleasantville, N.Y. Pleasantville's public, private and Sunday schools, scout meeting places, ice-cream shops and motion-picture theatres received the benefit of ultra-violet irradiation; Mount Kisco was left alone so that a comparison of scientific significance could be made. Measles and chicken pox were intensively studied—two virus diseases to which children are especially subject and which are both reportable; besides, the two confer immunity after a single attack.

Since January 1, 1946, when the experiment began, only 104 cases of chicken pox developed in Pleasantville's 785 children. In Mount Kisco's unprotected 670 children 298 cases appeared.

In Pleasantville the percentage of classroom infections was 12.5; in Mount Kisco 33.2.

For measles the percentages were respectively 21.6 and 33.3 for classroom infections.

If these measles figures show no great difference between the two villages it is because more Mount Kisco children had had measles and had therefore acquired immunity than had Pleasantville's children.

The ultra-violet lamps stood about seven feet from the floor. The rays emitted were more effective on dry winter days than on the humid days.

Windmill As A Power Plant

The Orkney Islands are notoriously windy. The principal source of power on the islands is the diesel engine. Diesel oil is relatively inexpensive yet too expensive for the Orkneys. After surveying the islands, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board has decided to build a windmill on the windiest spot in the Orkneys, which is Costa Hill.

A windmill is now being erected there—one of 100 kilowatts capacity, which is not exactly gigantic, yet big enough for research. The experimental plant on Costa Hill will be subject to gales which are exceeded in severity only by those that prevail at times near the poles.

The tower will be built of steel on solid rock. The sails will be each 30 feet long. The nacelle, 78 feet above ground, will contain a gear box and generator. It will rotate to keep the rounded or propeller end facing the wind.

This experimental windmill is to generate alternating current which will be fed into an 11-kilovolt transmission network. Its capacity is less than the minimum local summernight demand, so that it is not likely to stand idle frequently. The plant will be automatic.

If this experiment indicates that windpower is more than a romantic possibility, Scotland and Britain, too, will probably be dotted with plants.

The more hopeful engineers in Scotland believe that windmills to drive 1,250-kilowatt generators are around the corner and that 5,000-kilowatt generators, the probable maximum capacity, are not wild improbabilities.

It still remains to be determined whether or not a large windmill, one of 1,250-kilowatt capacity, for example, or larger, will be efficient, even if it can be built. The only way to answer is to experiment with windmills, operate them in commercial competition with diesel and hydro-electric plants and thus get the facts still needed.

AN ORDERLY NATION

"We like the British. We like them because, for instance, they don't trample on their grandmothers to get into a bus or a shop. Not like a certain South American country we were in, where so many people leaped on to a bus that the whole side fell off into the street!"

Oden and Olivia Meeker, two American journalists.

'ACADEMIC ARGUMENT'

The Minneapolis Tribune

"In Moscow and some parts of America they're still arguing about whether this is legal!"

SEA-BATHING FATALITIES

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(Continued from page 5)

He was rushed to the General Hospital, Madras, but he died some hours later. On 2nd October, 1942, a fisherboy, Maduramuthu, aged 10 was attacked by a shark, in the Beach off Kottivakkam Kuppam, four miles from Adyar. The body was later washed ashore. In 1943 two cases occurred both in the Aquarium Beach, Triplicane, the victim on 11th January being Aruldas, aged 20, and on 27th February Ghulam Dastagir Chida, aged 25. In February, 1944, two fatal incidents took place at the Beach near the Aquarium at Madras. One victim was Frank Wells, a pupil of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale, and the other was Mr. Sivarama Iyer of Triplicane. The latter who found his left thigh almost bitten off by a shark on the 13th was taken to the General Hospital but before any aid could be rendered he died.

On the 25th November, 1946, a tiger-shark 12 feet long was landed at the Sassoon Dock, having been caught at sea 30 miles from Bombay. When the shark was cut open, a human skeleton and clothes were found and the conjecture was that the victim was lost at sea during the cyclone which hit the coast not long back.

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It may be that very often the fatalities are due to negligence to heed warnings; but still authorities are bound to afford all means of protection to bathers, especially the crowds who bathe in the sea on special occasions. An association of bathers has been formed in many places and such associations helped by Seascouts join the civic or the port trust authorities in cautioning people during the bathing festivals against all possible dangers and rendering necessary help when required. Rewards are also offered for the destruction of the man-eaters when accidents become too frequent. Spotting the sharks by aeroplane, not necessarily for bombing and killing or scaring them away, enables the authorities to give warning to bathers. The Bombay Flying Club planes are of use to Juhu bathers

The Madras Bathers Association started in 1931 is rendering good service with its beach watchmen, life-saving apparatus and catamarans. Apart from notices and signboards carrying warnings and forbidding the use of dangerous areas, a protected swimming bath is essential, in all the Indian cities where sea-bathing is indulged in whether as a matter of recreation or religious duty

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The arrangement adopted by the Colombo Council consists of an enclosure 150 feet square protected by a continuous chain carried by floats spaced about 15 to 20 feet apart. Two buoys anchored at 150 feet from the shore and 150 feet from each other locate and hold together the entire arrangement.

The chains anchored to the shore are run out to each buoy and also from buoy to buoy along the outer side of the enclosure. A raft is anchored in the middle of the enclosure for the bathers to swim to and rest upon and at the same time to be available in an emergency.

Such enclosures are necessary at all bathing resorts.

The use of a 'shark repellant' as is done in Australia may be adopted here. The repellant, evolved from decomposed sharks by a secret process discovered during the World War II, has only to be moored just outside the breakers of the surfing beaches and for a limited distance it is said to afford as effective a protection as nets.

Hypnotism Not For School Children

The medical profession has always opposed the use of hypnotism on school children. Medical authorities agree that hypnotism should be used only by well trained physicians who can control its effects and combine it with other essential forms of treatment. **Whatever usefulness it may have is probably limited to the field of psychiatry, and even in this specialty, many authorities believe the potential dangers of hypnotism may outweigh possible temporary advantages. There is virtually complete agreement that the variation called autosuggestion is ineffective and may even make a person more neurotic.**

A discussion of hypnotism "shows" in the 'Journal of the American Medical Association' indicated that there is a strong possibility of producing neurotic symptoms in children, many of whom already have some sense of insecurity. The experience may easily cause acute upsets that can affect the child's personality permanently and make him mistrustful and resentful of all authority

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"You will very shortly meet a tall, dark man who will sweep you off your feet" the fortuneteller told the eager blonde. "He will shower you with gifts and take you to breath-taking night spots, and you will drink a toast to everlasting love".

"Has he a lot of money"? asked the girl excitedly

"He is president of a large firm and heir to a $900,000 estate."

"Gosh," exclaimed the girl. "Now just tell me one more thing."

"What is it, dear?" asked the soothsayer, visualizing many pieces of silver crossing her plam.

"What happens to my husband and the three kids?"

Do Politicians Overeat?

FROM PERPENDICULARITY TO HORIZONTALITY!

AVOID MIDDLE AGE SPREAD OR MATRONLY APPEARANCE

THE one and only important cause of obesity is over-eating. Although in the past heredity, the glands and abnormalities of metabolism were blamed for excessive weight, today these theories have been largely discarded. Practically all authorities in the field of nutrition and metabolism agree that the only time superfluous fat accumulates in the body is when the food intake is greater than that utilized in energy or work, writes Max Millman, M.D. in "Today's Health."

The question then naturally arises: why do so many of us overeat to the point of unsightly and treacherous obesity?

We require food for life and health This, of course, is common knowledge. What we often forget, however, is that we sit down at the table to eat not so much for the purpose of self-preservation as because of hunger and appetite. It isn't always easy to tell where hunger ends and appetite begins. The two terms are not synonymous. Hunger is an instinct: we are born with it. It is independent of learning or conditioning. In a physiologic sense, hunger may be defined as the unpleasant sensation in the pit of the stomach resulting from a lack of food.

Appetite, on the other hand, is an emotion. It is a desire for a repetition of some pleasant taste, smell or experience of the past. We are not born with our appetites, but acquire them as time goes on. The savory flavours of sweets, pastries, relishes and the like tempt us to return to these foods again and again. The feeling of contentment from a well filled stomach is another experience that we like to return to altogether too often.

We might say that hunger is a necessity and appetite a luxury. When we are hungry we will eat practically anything regardless of how tasteless or unpalatable it may be. After we have eaten enough meat, bread and vegetable to satisfy our hunger we often continue to eat pie or cake simply because it happens to please our palate.

In the final analysis all overeating (and, for that matter, undereating as well) is caused by a disturbance of our appetite-regulating mechanism. A plump person who declares that he overeats because he is hungry really means to say that his appetite, for one reason or another, keeps making unreasonable demands on him.

The amount of air and water in our bodies is regulated with a remarkable degree of precision by mechanisms which automatically cause their prompt elimination should they accumulate to an excessive degree. The same, however, is not true of food. All superfluous calories are deposited in the form of fat tissue.

Since appetite is an emotion, it is inconsistent, flexible, capricious and changeable. It can be controlled and disciplined almost at will. By choice and deliberation we can eat a smaller or larger meal. We can select a diet rich or poor in calories.

Factors capable of influencing our abnormal cravings for foods are numerous and varied. But they may be classified in several fairly distinct categories. If you belong to the large army of overeaters the chances are that it is because of one or more of these reasons:

Environment

There are many instances of obesity in adults traceable to early childhood or even infancy. The youngster who is forced or coaxed to "finish the cereal" or drink an extra glass of milk may react in one of two opposite ways: he may rebel against it and present his mother with an obstinate feeding problem, or he may become overimpressed with the importance of food and continue to overeat for the rest of his life. In a similar way, the child whose good behaviour is rewarded with candy and sweets is bound to remain convinced of the desirability of these delicacies for many years to come. Even more damaging is the bad example set by gluttonous parents. Children are more likely than not to follow suit. Example is the best teacher, even though the teaching is fallacious and misleading.

It has been known for some time that obesity "runs" in certain families. It has been shown, for instance, that when both parents are stout, more than 80 per cent of the offspring can be expected to be overweight. When only one parent is obese, the figure is approximately 40 per cent and when both father and mother are of normal weight, less than ten per cent of the children can be classed as obese.

Until recently, heredity was held responsible for this phenomenon. Today the belief prevails that obesity is solely an acquired characteristic. Twofold evidence supports this newer point of view.

Fat people with obese parents respond to weight reduction treatment the same as those whose parents were lean or of normal weight. And the weight of identical twins may vary greatly from time to time while all other characteristics such as height, build and the colour of the eyes and hair remain constantly the same. And the weight of identical twins may vary greatly from time to time while all other characteristics such as height, build and the color of the eyes and hair remain constantly the same.

Another powerful environmental cause for overeating is found in our present day social amenities, calling as they do for dinner parties, banquets, cocktail parties and the like. People who do a great deal of entertaining for social, political or business reasons are constantly exposing themselves to the dangers of excessive eating and drinking. Food handlers such as cooks, bakers, waiters and housewives comprise another group exposed to the tempting flavors and aromas of food within easy reach. This undoubtedly explains the greater incidence of obesity among women.

And, finally, there is the powerful influence of exposed trays of candy, cookies and nuts in many living rooms, as well as the pastries and desserts displayed so enticingly in the windows of bakeries and restaurants. Even mere conversation about food and good eating places is at times enough to whet our appetite to a point of overindulgence.

Emotions

It has been stated, and very aptly too, that many people overeat because of emotional starvation. They find food a handy gratification. Instead of drowning their sorrows in alcohol, they bury theirs in calories.

Worry, fear, anxiety and fatigue will cause one person to lose his appetite completely; the next may react by overating. "When you are emotionally upset, do you eat more or less?" A large majority of several hundred fat people answered "more". They admitted that whenever they became nervous or upset, they just couldn't stop nibbling or chewing. This explains the truism that many people worry themselves into obesity.

The mental angle of obesity is portrayed perhaps best of all in the person who, strange as it may seem, employs obesity as a defense mechanism. He clings to his fat because it relieves him from certain responsibilities, such as marriage, an unpleasant job or rough playing with the boys, that he prefers not to shoulder.

There is hardly a psychologic attitude worthy of mention that is not capable of turning an average or moderate eater into a voracious glutton. To some people food symbolizes security. They overeat, therefore, whenever they are troubled by a sense of insecurity. Boredom also may prove conducive to overeating. As one patient explained it: "Whenever I have nothing else to do, I can always think of my stomach." People who feel that they have suffered more than their share will frequently take to overeating as an expression of self-pity. Sufferers from an inferiority complex may endeavor to bolster their importance with obesity. Aren't all tycoons and successful politicians pictured as heavy-jowled personages carrying huge [illegible] windows in front of them?

Dietary And Nutritional Delinquency

A few people such as actors, wrestlers, and circus performers are anxious to retain their rotundity for professional reasons and therefore wilfully overeat. Still others suffer from a sense of false economy and eat more than they should because they can't get themselves to toss the leftovers into the garbage can.

There was a time not so very long ago when obesity was looked upon as a symbol of good health and prosperity. Fat was synonymous then with power, strength and robust health. Double chins and spare tires were regarded by many as shields of protection against illness and disease. In other words, instead of recognizing obesity as a detriment to health and life, as we do today, our grandparents saw in it a perfectly harmless and even beneficial state of nutrition.

Today the hazards of obesity are no longer questioned. Life insurance statistics show conclusively that excessive weight not only predisposes its victims to a long list of serious conditions such as diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure but shortens their life expectancy to a shocking degree. One astounding figure for people between the ages of 45 and 50 will suffice: as little as 25 pounds of excess weight diminishes their life expectancy by fully 25 per cent.

Sound knowledge and sensible eating practices are gradually replacing misinformation, superstition and indifference. Today more people seek medical advice for weight correction than ever before.

The size of the meal does not always reflect the number of calories it contains. A bulky meal composed largely of fruits and vegetables may yield fewer calories than a smaller one containing large amounts of cream, butter and sugar. It is up to us to select our foods wisely, making sure that our diet has both the proper food elements and the calories to fit our particular needs.

Some people overeat because they fail (usually as a result of habit) to diminish their food intake when their activities lessen. This type of overeating has been labeled "relative overeating", and it is responsible for the obesity seen so frequently in the retired athlete, in the person who has changed to a less active occupation, in the patient convalescing from an illness or an operation and in the man or woman who has slowed down with advancing age.

However, when he reaches middle age or changes to lighter work, he must diminish his caloric intake at once or obesity will surely result. The familiar middle-age spread and the notorious matronly appearance are no longer looked upon as something inevitable.

There is no mysterious or irrefutable law of nature that we must enlarge horizontally with age. All that we have to do to prevent this dangerous type of growth is curtail our calorie intake in accordance with our activities.

The Hypothalamus

The hypothalamus is a small structure in the brain, just above the pituitary gland. It has been observed that the appetite increases following inflammation, injury or tumor of this structure. However, the number of obesity cases resulting from the disturbance of the hypothalamus is exceedingly small.

Modern medicine fully recognizes menace of obesity to public health. More is known at the present time about the composition of foods and about man's dietary requirements than ever before. The treatment of obesity calls for a thorough appraisal of all the factors responsible for excessive eating in each separate case. This can be accomplished only through sincere and complete cooperation of physician and patient.

Many years ago Shakespeare summed up the cause and hazards of this condition in one brief couplet:

Leave gormandizing: know the grave doth gape
For Thee thrice wider than for other men.

—"King Henry IV."

THE "BUTTON GIRL"

Corky Brewster of the American Institute of Models, leans forward in her campaign to get citizens to wear election buttons for the favourite candidate in the forthcoming elections in New York. Corky was just crowned "Miss Empire State" at the Hotel Empire, Broadway.

GOSSIP CAN KILL ITS VICTIMS

Only Remedy Is To Keep Your Mouth Shut

"I AM DISTURBED," admitted Nick, Sr. "I could not be more concerned if the business my son and I have built were going bankrupt. In fact," he added, "if Nick and Joyce don't straighten out, that well may happen." writes Margaret Blair Johnstone (Minister of The Essex Parish, Wadhams, N. Y.) in the 'Coronet.'

I had known the man sitting before me for years. He was a level-headed, hard-working small-town merchant. It was not easy for him to seek ministerial help for his only son and daughter-in-law, yet it had been evident for some time that all was not well with them.

Joyce, the pretty and vivacious bride whom Nick, Jr., had brought home after completing a refresher course at a business college, had been growing preoccupied and withdrawn. Meanwhile, the young husband was following a path that could well lead to alcoholism.

It took several conferences to crack the shell in which a bewildered, hurt Joyce was hiding her real self. And it took as many more to convince a reluctant, belligerent Nick that both he and Joyce were victims of one of the most vicious forms of social sabotage.

Beginning Of Sabotage

As soon as the news of Nick's marriage had hit town, the sabotage began: "Sudden isn't it?" ..... "What's wrong with her? Why didn't he bring her home before he married her?".... "Too good for our local girls, is he? He needn't expect us to take her into our crowd."

"I simply wouldn't believe that small towns could be this way," city-reared Joyce explained. "You don't know what it did to me when, three times in my first week here, I overheard that 'poor Nick' HAD to marry me."

"Of course I knew there was gossip," said Nick, Jr., "but I kept hoping Joyce would not hear it. I never dreamed that Nick would take all that loose and malicious talk seriously. After all, it's a fairly common occurrence these days."

Here, in stark essence, we find gossip's deadly destructiveness. Once it is imbedded in the consciousness of a community, no one is secure. Unfortunately, we have not advanced to the stage where we can force a gossipmonger to carry a placard reading: "Danger! Saboteur at work!"

Cause Of Death

No age group is untouched, no character inviolable, no life safe. If you are human, if your ears and tongue are in working order, you are gossip-prone. No matter how innocent the victim, the person touched by gossip is in danger.

AS A MINISTER LONG FAMILIAR WITH THE INTRICATE INTERREACTIONS OF THE HUMAN MIND, I AM NOT EXAGGERATING WHEN I STATE THAT I HAVE SEEN GOSSIP KILL—LITERALLY, PHYSICALLY. NOT LONG AGO I BURIED A TEN-YEAR-OLD. ON THE DEATH CERTIFICATE AFTER "CAUSE OF DEATH," THE DOCTOR WROTE: "GENERAL PERITONITIS." TO THAT I COULD ADD: "MALICIOUS GOSSIP."

A year before, that child had suffered an attack of appendicitis. Tests revealed that the attack was past the acute stage, but the doctor told the child's parents the condition was likely to recur. He advised an operation and set the date.

Two days before the child was to enter the hospital, his mother went to a bridge party. That evening, visibly upset, she told her husband, "John we simply can't have Doc."

"Not have Doc? Why he's been our doctor for years."

"I know but wait until I tell you Mary told me, and she should know. Her mother keeps house for him.... Since Doc's wife died, he's not been himself. Mary's mother says that he puts up a good front to patients, but he's having a nervous breakdown. Can we let a doctor who might go out of his mind at any minute operate on Jackie?"

Next morning John canceled the operation. Jackie seemed better. No use hurting Doc's feelings by consulting another doctor. And so another year passed.

Then, in the middle of the night, Doc was called. Summoned to the bed side of the screaming child, he wasted no time in operating. Two days later, Jackie was dead.

Cat Is Out

"I don't care what your mother says about Doc," Helen informed Mary later. "No man could have done more for Jackie."

"Whatever makes you say that?" Mary exclaimed. "Doc is tops. I've always thought so. . . . Oh," she added as recollection came, "you mean that business a year ago? I meant to tell you. There was nothing to it." Then, not noticing Helen's stunned look, she dealt the final blow: "After all, you know mother and her tongue . . ."

Gossip. . . in a beauty parlor. A woman I knew, who long had suspected her husband of infidelity, went home and swallowed a fatal dose of sleeping tablets.

Gossip. . . in a super-market. A mother overheard what was said about her daughter. Dazed, she dashed from the store, directly into the path of passing bus.

Why do we gossip? There are four possible motivations:

THE DESIRE FOR EXCITEMENT. Most of us are rather bored with life, easily bogged down in routine. Gossip stirs things up; it keeps potentially interesting events before us.

THE DESIRE FOR ATTENTION. The gossiper is an attention-seeker. His concern for interest in himself as he tells the tale invariably outweighs his concern for the one about whom he tells it.

THE DESIRE FOR PRESTIGE Every gossiper consciously or unconsciously indulges his "I know something you don't know" urge. Generally he has a terrific inferiority complex. To be "in the know" bolsters his self-importance.

THE DESIRE FOR SECURITY. This motivation ranges all the way from the trivial to the tragic. Basically, the gossiper may be insecure in ordinary conversational ability, so he tosses in the latest tidbit. He may be insecure socially, so he rips to shreds the socially accepted Or, most tragically, he may be insecure morally, ethically and spiritually. Then he verifies the psychological principle: When we believe the worst about others, we are managing to escape a guilty conscience in ourselves.

Consider Nick's father, in my opening story. Disturbed as he was, he admitted that doubt, like a smoldering stick of dynamite, lay hidden in his heart. Thus does the undermining of gossip riddle a mind, a family, a group, a whole community.

Ask Yourself

Whenever you listen to gossip, or whenever you give way to the tattletale urge, ask yourself. "Am I manufacturing excitement? Am I looking for attention? Do I crave being in the limelight?" Then, most searchingly, ask yourself: "What inhibition, what secret guilt, am I hiding behind this gossip habit?"

The irony in the usual situation is the fact that the gossiper seldom realizes that, in every word he utters, he reflects his true inner self For example.

a thrice-divorced woman told me recently, "Young people don't know their own minds these days. Either that, or they have no moral standards Take Jean, for example Why, she's been engaged twice in the last two years, and she's still not married."

This process is known to the psychologists as projection. In plain language, it is the age-old folly of the pot calling the kettle black.

The philanderer calls the adulteress immoral. The miser calls the hoarder stingy. The liar calls the prevaricator dishonest. Yet none of these people ever dreams that, by projection, his self-righteousness is announcing to all who know him the truth in the adage: "It takes a thief to catch a thief."

Potent Lesson

Is there no protection against the irresponsible gossiper? Must we stand silently by while some sensation-seeker pollutes the mental atmosphere of a whole area? Yes, there IS something that you and I can do. In fact, I have seen it done—in my own living room.

We were entertaining several professional men. Two were executives whose daily work involved the personnel, and often the personal, problems of several hundred people. The youngest man was new to the field. Having never met the older administrator before he was anxious to impress him.

"Tell me, sir," he said in confidential tones, "just what would you do in a situation like this? Here is a young man, a brilliant chap, Ph. D from Harvard and all that, but he just can't get along with people! Sensitive sort, always carrying a chip on his shoulder. I understand he has trouble with his wife, too. You may know him, sir. His name—"

"Stop!" commanded the older man. "Don't mention that name!"

"But I didn't mean—" the younger man fumbled for words. Then, regaining his composure, he continued. "I was just describing the case, sir. I've tried the fellow in three different situations and he's bungled all of them. Why, the last time I even warned the people he would work with that he was peculiar. Tell me, sir, what would YOU do in a situation like this?"

Silently the older man looked the younger up and down. Then he spoke very deliberately, "There is just one thing I would do. I WOULD KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT!"

This story carries a potent lesson to all of you who read this page. As a counsellor concered with the appalling spiritual, mental and even physical damage caused by loose talk each day, I challenge you to put to work the one sound and sure gossip preventer:

I will keep my mouth shut!

FEATHERS TO THE WIND

Many years ago in France, a woman came to her parish priest and confessed to telling untruths about her neighbours. She wanted to make amends.

Instead of preaching a sermon, the priest told her to take a pillow, go up into the church tower, and toss the feathers to the wind. She did so; and when she came back, he asked her to describe what had happened.

"The wind scattered the feathers far and wide," she said.

"Now you must gather up every feather and put it back into the pillow."

"But, Father, that is impossible!" she protested.

"No more impossible," the priest replied sternly, "than for you to track down and destroy every lie you have told about your neighbours."

THE BIRD AND THE BEAST

IN PLAIN WORDS, Sir Ernest Gowers quotes this response of a child of ten to an invitation to write an essay (its genuineness is guaranteed) on a bird and a beast:

The bird that I am going to write about is the owl. The Owl cannot see at all by day and at night is as blind as a bat.

I do not know much about the Owl, so I will go on to the beast which I am going to choose. It is the Cow. The Cow is a mammal. It has six sides—right, left, an upper and below. At the back it has a tail on which hangs a brush. With this it sends the flies away so that they do not fall into the milk. The head is for the purpose of growing horns and so that the mouth can be somewhere. The horns are to butt with, and the mouth is to moo with. Under the cow hangs the milk. It is arranged for milking. When people milk, the milk comes and there is never an end to the supply. How the cow does it I have not yet realized, but it makes more and more. The cow has a fine sense of smell; one can smell it far away. This is the reason for the fresh air in the country.

The man cow is called an ox. It is not a mammal. The cow does not eat much, but what it eats it eats twice, so that it gets enough. When it is hungry it moos, and when it says nothing it is because its inside is all full up with grass.

Ring Up The Moon

A RADIO telescope which will enable visitors to "telephone to the moon" is now being built for the South Bank Exhibition in London—centre of the Festival of Britain 1951. It will be installed in the Dome of Discovery, a huge ball in which the story will be told of those Britons who have mapped the globe, studied the skies and investigated the structure of the universe.

To make contact with the moon—477,720 miles distance—the caller will press a button and send a radio pulse of high frequency flashing into space. It will have a wavelength of one-and-a half metres, and will be passed from a giant saucer made of a network of aluminium which is to be built on the top of a tower in the grounds of the Exhibition.

The visitor who sends the signal will watch its progress in a large cathode ray tube (like those used in television) in the Dome of Discovery. When the signal comes bouncing back from the moon—within two and a half seconds the image in the tube will give a little "kick". A supplementary tube will enable this echo to be magnified. Those who ring up the moon will not have to pay: it will be a free call!

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Heart Operation

THREE surgeons in Philadelphia performed a rare operation on 29-year-old nurse Mrs. George Longacre by closing an abnormal opening between the right and left sides of her heart.

The patient entered hospital suffering from severe exhaustion as a result of the mitral valve's failure to open and close properly. The abnormal opening permitted the blood to pour from the left to the right side of the heart instead of pursuing a circulatory course.

An operating surgeon used his fingers through valves in the upper part of the heart to reach the improperly functioning valve.

The heart was entered from the top left side and fingers were slipped through the upper chamber to the normal opening.

The tips of the right and left sides of the heart were pulled down and sutured with two pieces of cartilage taken from around the ribs. Then the two tips of the top of the heart and the cartilage were drawn together and sutured, thus closing the opening.

Mrs. Longacre was reported to be "in excellent condition."

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Rules For Making Tea

FIVE golden rules for making tea have been issued by the International Tea Campaign in Copenhagen. They are:—

(1) Swill the tea pot round with hot water immediately before use.
(2) Put in one teaspoonful of tea per cup.
(3) Always use fresh water from the cold water tap. Pour the boiling water directly on to the leaves.
(4) Let the tea draw five minutes, under a tea cosy. Less than five minutes makes the tea weak, more makes it bitter.
(5) Stir the tea before pouring. Sugar and milk "belong" to tea—never use cream.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

British M. P.s Will Pass Through Indian Doors

COMMONWEALTH'S PRESENTS TO NEW CHAMBER

BY ROYER SMITHELLS,

Author Of The 'Modern Home'

THE new House of Commons Chamber, which is to be opened by the King on October 26 is a symbol of Commonwealth unity. Most of the countries of the Commonwealth have contributed to the fabric and furnishing of the great edifice which has cost over £1,000,000 (Rs. 1.33 crores) and has taken nine years to complete.

Commonwealth gifts for the new building include entrance doorways from India and Pakistan.

Through the two handsome eight-foot high double doorways, standing at the north and south ends of the Chamber, will pass respectively the Members of the House and the Ministers. Like the panelling and much of the furniture of the Chamber, the elaborately carved doors are made of oak from the English counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire, all of it is 200 to 300 years old and specially selected for its seasoned beauty.

Normally the best of oak takes on a yellowish hue after a century of use; but these doors, treated with sulphate of iron to give them a soft olive grey tone, will last for hundreds of years without changing colour.

Gothic Theme

The doorways are typical of the 20th century Gothic theme which is repeated throughout the new House of Commons, designed entirely by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Each door has three panels deeply carved with a stylised ear of grain and leaves Immediately below them are three glazed panels covered with a bronzed grille. The lower half of each doorway is carved in the traditional 16th century linenfold pattern which appears on almost every piece of furniture in the House, though distinguished from other patterns by the carved rope which runs through it. The doors are heavily hinged, and finished with special bronze locks. On the top rail of each is carved a presentation inscription.

Ceylon's Gift

Ceylon's gift to the new House of Commons is a chair for the Serjeant-at-Arms made from specially selected English oak. This solid, immoveable chair has been built into the Debating Chamber and its high side panels are carved in a Gothic design, one panel introducing the same stylised leaf and ear of wheat which appear on the doorways given by India and Pakistan. The panelled back is decorated with a frieze of carved tracery, and bears the words, carved in Gothic lettering, "The gift of Ceylon."

A magnificent Speaker's Chair made in black bean is the gift of Australia.

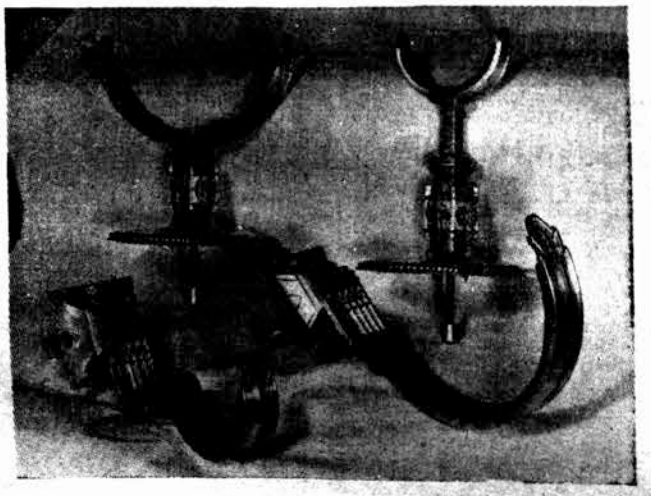
Gothic in design, and traditional in workmanship, yet embodying every modern device, it stands on a raised platform and rises to a height of 13ft. 6in., dominating the Debating Chamber. It is surmounted by a carved canopy with delicately designed corner posts and the arms of the United Kingdom in the centre. The chair conceals a microphone which will enable the Speaker's voice to be heard distinctly all over to the Chamber.

Canadian Craftsmanship

Canadian craftsmanship is reflected in the massive oak table for the Debating Chamber which has been made to the design of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the architect of the new House. It is at this table—measuring 14 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in.—that the Speaker kneels while the Chaplain recites the prayers which precede every sitting of the House. On it before him, lies the Mace—symbol of the authority of the Commons—and at each side of this are the two handsome Despatch Boxes, the gift of New Zealand, on which Members lay their notes while speaking and which contain the form of the Oath of Allegiance.

The stinkwood chairs for the use of the Clerks in the House of Commons are the gift of South Africa. The beauty of the wood of the chairs can be seen in the strong but graceful moulded legs and tapered toes. Incidentally, the work of the white-wigged Clerks is extremely important. Sitting below the Speaker in his great carved chair, they are a link between him and the Members of Parliament.

THEY WILL HOLD THE MACE UP



The four brackets for the Mace which have been presented to the new House of Commons in London by Northern Rhodesia. Made of cast bronze, they are embellished with beautiful scroll work in Gothic style.

Newfoundland's gift is six chairs, made from solid Newfoundland birch, for the Prime Minister's conference room. They have been fashioned by the hands of craftsmen with many generations of skill behind them.

The "Bar of the House"—one of the traditional symbols of democratic government—is the gift of the people of Jamaica and is a fine specimen of mechanical precision. Its telescopic parts were machined from solid bronze and nearly 100 lb. of metal used to complete all the component parts.

Other Gifts

Northern Rhodesia has presented four handsome Mace brackets. These will support the Mace which itself is a silver-gilt sceptre 4 ft. 10½ in. in length and symbolising the Sovereign's presence. A process of gilding dating back to the days of the early Greek and Roman goldsmiths has been used to give the heavy coating of Rhodesian gold to the pair of silver-gilt inkstands presented by Southern Rhodesia.

Other gifts include fine oak writing tables from Aden and Cyprus for the Members' Writing Rooms, and a chair made of solid Iroko wood for use by the chairman at meetings in the Prime Minister's conference room, the latter being the gift of St. Helena. Furniture gifts—of chairs and tables—have also been made, among others, by North Borneo, Singapore and Tanganyika.

BRITISH FILM STARS ENGAGED

The engagement is announced between Stewart Granger and Jean Simmonds, two of Britain's leading film stars.

RAG MALA PICTURES

★

(Continued from Page 10)

wholly different pictorial conception,— seated crowned figure, handling a damaru, accompanied by a standing drummer, stooping over the mridanga.

But the most interesting drawings are those which represent the forgotton melodies now out of fashio nand banished from practice.

According to the scheme of classification,— laid down in the text of the Sangita-Sara compiled by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh Das of Jaipur (7EE9-1804), a follower of the Hanumat School, each of the six Ragas is assigned eight derivative melodies, or which the Hindola and Dipaka groups offer personalities now forgotten. Many of the forgotten melodies are figured in the pages of this series of artists' sketches. Thus, Kusuma, Kamala, Kuntala, Kalinga, Rama, Champaka, Hema (Hemala) group, ed by Pratap Singh, under Dipaka, —are all illustrated in the sketches. Of the Hindola group, Chandra-Vimoa, Subhranga, Vardhana, and Vinoda are all pictured in these sketches. Madhura, Madhva and Harsa, belonging to the Bhairava group,—are visualized in this sketch-book. We are also made to see the iconic forms of Nandana and Khokara (Malkous group). The Pancama raga—the symbol of passion, generally represented by Cupid (Kamsdhidaivata) accompanied by ladies—is here visualized by a seated form of Krishna with four hands, two playing on the flute, and surrounded by a group of males, all wearing crowns gesticulating to keep time with their clapping hands. A piping Krishna standing inside a grove—is supercribed with a curious legend: Atha Malakousika Parichadah(?) which is not inteiligible unless Parichada is the name of a melody. Two very peculiar names—Punyaki (Punya-kriya) and Sneha-ki (? Sneha—kriya)—are not generally met with in the known musical texts—but must be known to music practitioners. Bhramara-raga, pictured in a lively sketch—is probably identical with Bhramarananda, known in one of two illustrations. Very little known melodies, figured in these sketches are those inscribed as Mevad, pictured as a hero carrying a sword. One inscribed as Varvara—is a bearded figure, dressed as a Moghul gentleman, with a 'turban, seated against a takiya, in a rather dejected mood, with one hand on the right knee and another against the back of the head; another inscribed as Mistama (?) is represented as a standing figure, very like Krishna of the Kangra School type awaiting someone inside a grove. Another quite unknown example is inscribed as Agadah (?) symbolized by a standing meditative figure, and with his left hand carrying a flower which he looks at with a mediative gaze.

Little Known Melodies

It is unfortunate that it is not possible at the moment to cite the note formula (swara-rupa of these little known and hitherto unknown melodies— so as to excite the interests of the practical musician. It is to be hoped that their sonal forms could be traced by looking closely into the available musical texts.

It was at one time believed that the Kangra painters had not attempted the illustrations of Ragini themes. Some remarkable examples of visualized melodies have been traced in the collection of the Chief of Aundh. And the present series of workable drawings of Ragini subjects provides additional evidence of the practice of Kangra pictures to negotiate with these interesting themes—affirming piquant subjects capable of imaginative treatment. In their quick summary presentations of the theme—recorded memory notes of the divergent patterns of the subject—to be worked into finished pictures at some future time—they have a quaint flavour of their own, revealing well-known figure-type and aesthetic conventions very well associated with the manners of Kangra painters.